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From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
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At a meeting of the Library of Congress
held on the 1st day of January, 1911

Bulgarian "Incunabula"

THE LIBRARY of Congress some time ago purchased approximately 700 books published in the modern Bulgarian language between 1806 and 1877. The significance of this acquisition can be appreciated when it is noted that there were at most only 1,800 books published in the Bulgarian language during this entire period. In fact, the first book in modern Bulgarian came out as recently as 1806, and the first successful press in what is present-day Bulgaria was established less than a century ago in Ruschuk.

By this purchase, the Library now has surpassed the Harvard collection, which hitherto had been the best in the United States.¹ Certainly its collection can be regarded as one of the most complete in the entire Western World for the so-called "Renaissance" period of Bulgarian history. This collection is of immense value to all students of Bulgarian, Balkan, and Slavic history because it provides the major source for the study of the intellectual and cultural development of the Bulgarian nation prior to the explosive events of the 1870's. However, in order to grasp fully the value of this collection and the reasons why so relatively few books were published in Bulgarian, a brief sketch of the historical background of the country is necessary.

In April 1876 the massacres in Bulgaria dramatized, not only for the statesmen but also for the European public, the fact that another Balkan people desired independ-

ence from Ottoman rule. After 1683, Turkish power, which had been dominant in the Balkan Peninsula since the fifteenth century, began to wane perceptibly under the successive onslaughts of the great Christian powers, especially Austria and Russia. In the nineteenth century the growth of nationalism among the Balkan people resulted in successful revolutions among the Greeks, Serbs, and Rumanians, in which, however, only the first gained complete independence before 1878. Despite the victories of the other Balkan peoples, the future at first did not seem so promising for the Bulgars, the last major Christian nation under Ottoman domination. In 1847 the well-known French writer and student of Slavic affairs, Cyprien Roberts, wrote that "among all the Greek-Slavs, the Bulgarians are the ones whom the Greeks fear the least and for whom they have the least respect . . . it is true that the Bulgarian nation cannot, for a long time to come, be regarded as ripe for independence."²

The Bulgarian position was weak primarily because of its geographic location in relation to the Ottoman Empire. As the boundaries of the state were steadily reduced, not only on the European continent, but also in Asia Minor and Africa, the Turks, whose entire history had been associated with the growth and expansion of a vast, powerful empire, reacted violently. Every loss of territory and every uprising

¹ The Harvard collection, which includes about 120 items, is discussed in James F. Clarke, "The First Bulgarian Book," *Harvard Library Notes*, XXX (March 1940), 295-302.

² Quoted in L. S. Stavrianos, *Balkan Federation: A History of the Movement toward Balkan Unity in Modern Times* (Northampton, Mass., 1941-42), 21.

of a subject people caused them to take stern measures for their survival as an empire. Understandably, those who lived in close proximity to Constantinople, the Ottoman capital, felt the brunt of this policy. Thus the Bulgars found that, whereas the other Balkan peoples were able to secure independence or autonomy, the Sultans, who correctly saw Bulgaria as occupying the main avenues of defense in the Balkans, were resolute in their intention of preventing similar developments among the Bulgars.

Despite Turkish resolve, Bulgarian patriots throughout the century continued to organize resistance against Ottoman rule. In the preceding centuries the Orthodox Church had preserved the identity of the subject Christian peoples. Although in the nineteenth century the church and its leaders continued to play an important role in the history of the nation, the church was now compelled to yield its position of leadership to the young patriots, who based their program on secular rather than religious principles. In the end, political and religious activity were to be fused for the common purpose of achieving national autonomy in 1878. Full independence was won in 1908.

Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century it was clearly evident to the more enlightened Bulgars that their plans and hopes for future independence and statehood could not be realized without an awakened and educated citizenry. Already in 1762 the Bulgarian monk, Father Paisii, had written his now-famous "Slaveno-Bulgarian History" (*Slaviano-b'lgarska istoriia*, Sofia, 1949), which had as its purpose the resurrection from the past of the glories of the Bulgars and the awakening of his own contemporaries to the prospects for the future. Paisii's call did not go unheeded. The new generation accepted his advice and was prepared to fulfill his demand. In 1806 the first fruits

were realized when Bishop Sofronii of Vratsa published his well-known *Kyriakodromion* or "Sunday Book" (Pogorelov 2),³ the first book published in modern Bulgarian.

The appearance of this work was a landmark in Bulgarian history. It was appropriate that it should be religious in nature because the church had served the nation so well in the past, and was to be of continuing although not dominant importance in the future. One thousand copies of the work were printed and the Library of Congress now has one of two known to be in the United States, the other being at Harvard. A copy of the second edition (1856; Pogorelov 337) is also in the collection.

Sofronii, who was the priest Stoiko Vladislavov prior to his appointment as Bishop in 1794, had been an associate of Paisii. In fact, Paisii had charged him to copy his "history" and to circulate it throughout the Bulgarian lands. The patriotic fervor of Paisii's work, inspired largely by the lack of respect he found for the Bulgars among his fellow Orthodox, the Serbian, Greek, and Russian religious men at Mt. Athos, was not lost on Sofronii. Hence came his resolve to make his contribution to the cause of Bulgarian nationalism.

Kyriakodromion is a collection of 96 sermons for Sundays, the appropriate Holy Days, and for individual religious ceremonies such as marriages and christenings. The book was to serve in place of a Bible, which was available only in Old Church Bulgarian and was not understood by most of Sofronii's contemporaries. In his preface Sofronii stressed the need for a translation of the Scriptures into modern Bulgarian and thereby emphasized the problem confronting the Bulgarian nation. It should be noted that even *Kyriakodro-*

³ "Pogorelov" numbers cited in the text of this article refer to entries in the standard bibliography by Valerii Pogorelov, *Opis na starite pechatani Bulgarski knigi (1802-1877)*.



Page from Bishop Sofronii of Vratsa's KYRIAKODROMION (Rimnik, 1806).

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223 29 136	223 29 136					
334 151 271	111 122 135					
55 66 55	111 132 110	208 25 55	624 3	625 25	3025 55	
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ЦѢНѢ ПОЛІГАМЫ НА ТѢХИ КНИГА ТРИ ГРОША. Но който земин дѣсать книги полдѣбамы го сѣсѣ
една, а който патасать, сѣсѣ осмь, а който земин сто, полдѣбамы го сѣсѣ двѣдѣсать.

Намирать са тѣзи книги на Евквѣрѣши при Господина Лосера Гасровалѣ-та, и въ Оскманъ па
заренъ-та казѣ на Казанъ при Господина Халимъ Дамиса Халимъ Керовина. И при наставѣнъ-тъ
господина ВАСИЛІЙ П. ПЕРОВИЧЪ, въ Грешоу или въ Евквѣрѣши.

mion was not completely in the vernacular but contained many Church Slavic expressions. The break, nevertheless, had been made with the past; henceforth modern Bulgarian was to follow its own distinctive course. No Bulgarian, however, achieved for his own language what Vuk Stefanović Karadžić accomplished for Serbo-Croatian.

Sofronii's work was not published in his native land, but across the Danube, in Rimnik, Wallachia. In actual fact, no books were to be published in Bulgaria proper for the next half-century. The Turks prohibited presses in Bulgaria, for obvious reasons; but, with the then-characteristic Turkish inefficiency and lack of consistency, they allowed Bulgarian books with the censors' approval to be printed in Constantinople, which became the major center for this purpose. From the historian's point of view it is interesting to note that Vienna was the next largest center, followed by Belgrade, Bucharest, and Budapest.⁴

Understandably, the Bulgars have shown considerable interest in the so-called "pre-liberation" books. Limited copies and editions were published and their future historical and cultural value was not appreciated. Therefore they are now classified separately in Bulgaria and are regarded as "incunabula," not, of course, in the usual sense of the term, but because of their obvious scarcity. However, in 1852 Dr. I. V. Shopov published in Constantinople a bibliography of available Bulgarian books. Although the Library of Congress does not possess this, it does have a copy of J. K. Jireček's bibliography of works published between 1806 and 1870, *Knigopis na novob'lgarska-ta knizhnina* (Vienna, 1872), which has 550 listings

(Pogorelov 1,273). In 1893 A. Teodorov-Balan printed a more complete bibliography, which he revised in 1909. These efforts were notable and important. However, they were completely superseded in 1923, when Prof. Valerii Pogorelov published his *Opis na starite pečatani Bulgarski knigi (1802-1877)*. Pogorelov's work is regarded almost as a union list of all Bulgarian books preserved in the major libraries in Bulgaria. In 1926 St. Stanimirov published a correction and addition to Pogorelov in his "Dobavki i opravki kum 'Opis na starite pečatani Bulgarski knigi (1802-1877),' " which appeared in *Godisnik na narodnata biblioteka v Plovdiv* 1926. On the basis of the Library's collection it appears now that there were 35 books not available to Pogorelov and Stanimirov. However, for the purpose of this study Pogorelov will be used as the guide, since Stanimirov, although he made many corrections, added only eight titles.

Pogorelov's work is 795 pages in length and contains 1,646 titles. For each item there is a complete citation with an indication where many of the volumes are located in Bulgaria. Although some citations contain only this information, for many of the others there are extensive extracts two or three pages in length. For over 90 percent of the books the description is far more complete than is normally found on a library card. In an appendix Pogorelov has a list of the works by authors with a brief title and place and date of publication, together with the corresponding number of the work in the bibliography. Similarly, there are about 300 anonymous listings cited in the same manner, but segregated topically under Bibles, religious books (Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant), the Bulgarian church question, literature, pedagogical works, laws and constitutions, and calendars. The Library has two copies of Pogorelov, one of which

⁴ See James F. Clarke, "Serbia and the Bulgarian Revival (1762-1872)," *American Slavic and East European Review*, IV (December 1945), 141-62.

is completely annotated to indicate what items are now available in its collections. Anyone interested in this subject could obtain the same information, but in abbreviated form, from a microfilm copy of the appendix (pages 750-95).

An examination of Pogorelov reveals that the appearance of *Kyriakodromion* did not stimulate other works. In fact, for the next 26 years (1806-32), only 18 books are listed, of which the Library has six (Pogorelov 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18). One book was published in each of seven years, two in four years and three in one year (1825). The places of publication were: 11 in Budapest, three in Bucharest, and one each in Brashov, Kishinev, London, and Rimnik. Of these, 12 were of a religious nature, three were grammars, one a calendar, and one dealt with peasant affairs. Thereafter the publication rate increased noticeably, so that between 1833 and 1839 35 books were printed. Subsequently, there was a remarkable expansion. In the 1840's, 119 books, in the 1850's there were 284, in the 1860's there were 621; and between 1870 and 1877 there were 562, the Turkish war (1876-78) somewhat curtailing publications.

A study and comparison of the Pogorelov bibliography with the Library's collection of Bulgarian literature discloses that the latter is broadly representative of the books published. For comparison and analysis the books in the collection were divided into general topics although it was obvious that some could have been classified under several different categories. The following figures are revealing. By far the largest group is comprised of religious works (Bibles, theological dissertations, catechisms, tracts against the Catholics and Protestants, etc.). These number over 150 and clearly disclose the great importance which the church then exercised among the Bulgars. It is not surprising that the second group of about 50 books consists of elemen-

tary grammars, primers, and readers. What little education was available in Bulgaria was exclusively of a religious nature; hence the basic need for textbooks to teach modern Bulgarian. The third group consists of general histories (European, world, etc.), and numbers about 35. This was closely followed by 30 books with a patriotic tinge (brief histories, propaganda tracts, etc.). About 25 works of fiction are also present. Twenty-five simple arithmetic books and a similar number of elementary world geography books are included. There are 26 foreign-language grammar-readers, 10 of which are Bulgarian-French and nine Bulgarian-Turkish. The others are Greek, Italian, Rumanian, and German. There are 33 translations from foreign languages into Bulgarian. French leads the way with 10, five are from Russian, four from Turkish-Arabic, and the others are from Italian, Greek, Polish, English, and German. There are about 20 calendars containing the kind of encyclopedic information which has been in vogue throughout the entire world. There also are a dozen music books, and a similar number of elementary science works. In addition, there are approximately a half-dozen books each on philosophy, medicine, manners, business techniques, and poetry. The remainder can be classified under various additional categories, or are simply miscellaneous publications.

A representative analysis of the books in the various groupings provides both an informative and illuminating study of the interests and cultural attainments of the Bulgars. Many of the books are even highly amusing and entertaining.

The issue in Bulgarian history in the nineteenth century was nationalism. Understandably this expressed itself in various forms. One of the most evident was through religion and the church. Throughout the period of Turkish supremacy, the church had served the nation well by pre-

serving its identity. In 1767, however, the church as an autocephalous institution disappeared when the archbishopric of Ohrid was abolished by the Turks at the urging of the Greek patriarchate of Constantinople. Even without a formal church, Bulgarian Orthodoxy performed valuable services to the cause of nationalism. First, the Orthodox religion was made a living belief and thereby became more understandable and appealing. Hence the need for Bibles and catechisms in modern Bulgarian. Secondly, demands were made in print for the creation of a new autocephalous Bulgarian church, largely in order to help combat a potentially dangerous foe, namely Greek nationalism, which was shielding itself under the protective cloak of the Greek patriarch. Thirdly, once the church was established, it became the symbol of national unity which eventually brought about political autonomy and then independence.

The Library's collection reflects these problems well. Sofronii saw the need for a rejuvenated and revitalized Bulgarian Orthodoxy. In the preface to *Kyriakodromion* he wrote that many clergymen and laymen intended to read, but could not understand anything from the Bible because of the language difficulties. Consequently, he had written *Kyriakodromion* in "simple Bulgarian" in order that "every Bulgarian" might understand it. Then he went on to a spirited defense of the importance of religion in everyday life, arguing that for six days man worked for his body and that the seventh should be for his soul and God.

The response was remarkable. In the anonymous listings alone Pogorelov has 24 titles under the category "Holy Writings in the Bulgarian Language," which consist mainly of translations from the Bible. The Library has nine of these. Anonymous "books with a religious content (Eastern-Orthodox)," that is, prayer books, cate-

chisms, etc., number 34, of which eight are in the Library. Those which can be attributed to a specific author exceed these in quantity.

In order to meet this demand for religious books, subscriptions were solicited to cover publication costs. Thus, for example, the Library has a copy of *Chudesa prestyia Bgoroditsy* (Budapest, 1817; Pogorelov 8), translated from the Greek into "the Bulgarian language for the use and instruction and salvation of the Christian race." Two merchants, Dimitrii Filipovich and Dimitrii Zuzur, were responsible for the book, but on pages 2 and 3 there is a list of 36 names of individuals from nine villages in Bulgaria with the amount of each person's contribution, collectively totaling 646 *grosh* (piasters). There were eight contributions of fifty *grosh* each, and the smallest was six. Expanded and corrected versions of this work appeared in 1846 (Pogorelov 132), 1851, and 1867 (Pogorelov 811). A survey of other books in the collection reveals that public subscriptions were not uncommon. Undoubtedly in many cases the individual responded because he wished to see his name in print.

The second problem, the conflict with the Greeks, was a more serious matter. It was not simply a clash of the Bulgarian Orthodox elements with the Greek or of Bulgarian nationalism with Greek. The Bulgarian merchant class, although by and large patriotic, was also realistic. The modern Greek language was the language of business and trade throughout the entire Balkans. Hence every successful businessman of necessity learned it. Consequently it was taught in schools, and for practical reasons there was opposition to measures directed against it or even against the Greeks as a nation. The Bulgarian ultrapatriots at home and abroad, however, refused to be dissuaded. A typical attack on the Greeks was made by Vasilii Aprilov,

initially a Grecophile, in his *Balgarskii knizhnitsy, ili na koe slovensko plemo sobstvenno prinadlezhi kirillovskata azbuka?* (Odessa, 1841; Pogorelov 59). The occasion for his pamphlet was an article published by a Serb in the Odessa periodical, *Viestnik*, in which he claimed that the Serbs had adopted Christianity in 856 and that Cyril, one of the patron saints of the Orthodox, had composed his alphabet at the invitation and on behalf of the Serbian clergy in Salonika. After disposing of this argument, Aprilov turned his attention to the problem of the Greeks and Orthodoxy. Although some of his arguments were not tenable, he directed a spirited attack against the Greeks, the Byzantine Empire, and anything that smacked of Hellenic superiority.

By the 1860's the struggle was no longer passive, but active. The Bulgars were demanding a church autonomous of the Greek patriarchate. Thus the well-known Bulgarian revolutionary, G. S. Rakovskii, summed up Bulgarian feeling in his *B'lgarski vieroispovieden vupros s fanariotie i goliemaia mechtaina ideia panelinizma* (Bucharest, 1864; Pogorelov 682). This was printed with two columns on each page, one in Bulgarian and the other in Rumanian translation. His thesis was that the Bulgarian people, who for centuries had slumbered under the Turks, had recently fallen under the control of the Greek clergy, whose aim was the Hellenization of all the Balkan Orthodox. Not only would the Greek clergy benefit personally from this, but they would aid in stifling and suppressing entire nations. The last third of the book is filled with copies of letters, manifestoes, and documentary historical evidence on this problem.

The campaign of the Bulgarian politicians and religious men was crowned with success in 1870, when the Sultan consented to the establishment of the autocephalous Bulgarian Exarchate, much to the distress of the Greeks. The attitude of the Bul-

gars was reflected in a work by S. M. (apparently the author is still unknown), *B'lgarska pravda i Gr'tskata kryvda* (Constantinople, 1872; Pogorelov 1287). After expressing his gratitude to God and to Sultan Abdul Aziz, the author lists 15 reasons that the Greeks allegedly used to justify their opposition to the establishment of the Exarchate. He takes up each issue individually and refutes the arguments. He concludes his work by citing Cicero, "Graeca fides nuli fides," and by quoting the twelfth-century Russian chronicler Nestor, "the Greeks have been deceitful up to this day." To which S. M. added: "The Greeks are liars still today!"

Other important works dealing with this problem are: N. Mikhailovskii's *Istoričesky izsledovaniia za okhridskata i ipekska arkhiepiskopii* (Constantinople, 1869; Pogorelov 1,020); *Okružno pismo sviatago b'lgarskago synoda kum samostoiatelnyty pravoslavny tserkvy* (Constantinople, 1871; Pogorelov 1,214); *Vulnuvaniata na fener i izverzheniata mu* (Constantinople, 1872; Pogorelov 1,248); *Izbiranieto na B'lgarskii ekzarkh* (Constantinople, 1872; Pogorelov 1,271); and *Okružno pismo na vselenskiit patriarkh i na Sviatiit Sobor kum pravoslavno-to B'lgarsko dukhovenstvo i narod* (Constantinople, 1872; Pogorelov 1,310).

Although the conflict with the Greeks was the most serious, the Bulgars had a brief but lively encounter with the Catholic Uniate movement and a more prolonged bout with the American Protestant missionaries. At the end of the 1850's and the beginning of the 1860's the Catholics had succeeded in gaining some adherents among the Bulgars after disseminating a considerable number of religious works. With the aid of the Russians, the Bulgars were successful in destroying the movement. In 1858 K. Miladinov translated from Russian a work entitled *Pravoslavny ts'rkoviy bratstva vo iugo-zapadiia-tia Rusiia* (Moscow, 1858; Pogorelov 397). In

the preface it was stated that the work of the Uniate movement might cause someone to remark that this was not dangerous to the Orthodox. The purpose of the pamphlet was to disabuse anyone of these views. Therefore, a broad general historical survey of Catholic activity in this area from the Orthodox point of view was presented. Another translation from Russian was *Razgovory mezhdu dvama khristiani, ot koito edin-at ispytva, a drugii-at evieren za pravoslavie-to na istochna-ta ts'rkva* (St. Petersburg, 1862; Pogorelov 580). With the question-and-answer method, the author analyzed the differences between Catholicism and Orthodoxy, using historical data as well as citations from the Bible to support his point of view.

Unknown to many Americans is the role which the American Protestant missionaries played in Bulgaria from the middle of the nineteenth century to the end of the first World War. Although Professors James F. Clarke and William Webster Hall have done very valuable research in this field, their works are largely unknown beyond the group of specialists keenly interested in the Balkans.⁵ In the category "Books with a Religious Content: Protestant," Pogorelov cites 68 titles, of which the Library has 37. Throughout their entire period of activity in Bulgaria the Protestants, it is true, gained at the most only a few thousand adherents; yet they disseminated a very large quantity of religious writings. Although the Protestants insisted that their aim was not the proselytization of the Bulgars, the Orthodox leaders considered that their actions belied their declarations. To establish this point, the monastery of Rila published a work entitled *Pravoslavnyi glas protiv protestantskiit prozelit'iz'm v B'lgariia* (Ruschuk, 1869; Pogorelov 1,071). In the preface astonishment was expressed at the Protes-

tants for publishing two "inflammatory" pamphlets, *Protestanstvo s cheloviechestvo i khristianstvo* (Vienna, 1867; Pogorelov 866) and *Istinni polkonnitsi ili dukhovno poklonenie* (Constantinople, 1867; Pogorelov 864), which attacked the fundamental basis of the Orthodox church. The actions of the Protestants in various villages and cities, where they allegedly had succeeded in turning parents against children, brother against brother, and wife against husband, were cited. Moreover, they were charged with having instilled a feeling of "indifference" among the Bulgarian youth. Such activities could not be tolerated and were condemned. In conclusion, the Bulgars were told that with God's help they should beware of Protestant "traps."

The most serious problem confronting the Bulgarian nation was that of education. Hitherto what few schools existed were either primarily religious in background and orientation or concentrated on the study of Greek for utilitarian purposes. The need for secular schools and a literate citizenry was a problem that confronted all the Balkan states with the waning of Turkish authority. Sofronii had expressed the need for works in modern Bulgarian which in turn called for the production of a grammar which could be used as the basis for the training of future generations of Bulgarian students.

In 1824 Petr Kh. Berovich, more familiarly known as Beron, published the first modern Bulgarian primer, *Bukvar s razlichny poucheniia* (Brashov, 1824; Pogorelov 12). Today Beron is regarded as the father of modern Bulgarian. Firmly convinced that Bulgarian should be written in the language of the people, and not in the archaic vocabulary of the church, he chose the dialect spoken in the eastern part of the country, which was subsequently to form the basis of the present literary language.

⁵ See W. W. Hall, *Puritans in the Balkans* (Sofia, 1938).

In the preface to his grammar Beron expressed his deep concern not only for the basic need of a grammar but for what he considered equally important, the adoption of new methods of instruction whereby "one teacher can teach easily one hundred children." Thus he became a staunch advocate of the Lancastrian (Bell and Lancaster) method employed so successfully in Western Europe. In fact, he spelled out the exact procedure to be used in employing the superior students as instructors, and he indicated the precise routine to be followed, beginning with the organization and then the rotation of the pupils.

Beron was a firm believer in the phonetic method. Hence, after listing the alphabet, he included tables of syllables which each pupil was to repeat over and over again. Then he added 12 pages of grammar, giving examples of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, singulars, plurals, conjugations, and declensions. The next section of nine pages included simple prayers.

Since he wanted his pupils to have a good knowledge of the world, Beron devoted 103 of a total of 140 pages to subjects of a general nature. The first, called "Good Advice," began with the well-known "Do unto others what you would have others do unto you." The second concerned "Intelligent Answers" selected from ancient history. Examples are: "Alexander, when he heard that Darius was preparing a large army, said: 'A wolf is not afraid of many sheep'"; "Plato asked someone: 'What good can I do you?' This one answered: 'If you know something bad about me, tell me about it'"; and "Aristotle said: 'There is as much difference between the living and the dead as there is between an educated and uneducated person.'" The next section included 18 fables, followed by "Diverse Histories." These consisted of tales with a moral, and most are cited from ancient history. Next he presented facts about nature. Thus, salt, coffee,

sugar, tobacco, cotton, flax, monkey, elephant, rhinoceros, reindeer, beaver, crocodile, hippopotamus, ostrich, crane, shark, whale, bee, ant, and, finally, man are all discussed and described with a paragraph or several pages devoted to each. Drawings of most of the animals are found at the end of the book. The last section covers simple arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, with appropriate examples and tables.

This primer was truly a "small encyclopedia." Its popularity is best confirmed by the fact that it went through five editions—1841, 1847 (Pogorelov 134), 1850 (Pogorelov 176), 1856, and 1862. An entire generation of Bulgars grew up under Beron's influence. Their initial knowledge was meager, but it was well chosen. That it was successful is best attested by the prominence of such famous authors as G. S. Rakovskii and P. R. Slaveikov, who were taught by the primer.

Quite understandably, others immediately sought to improve upon Beron's work. Thus Neofit Rilski's *Bolgarska grammatika* (Kragujevac, 1835; Pogorelov 31) became the first grammar in the usual sense of the term. Neofit was to employ it most advantageously in association with his tremendous work at the Gabrovo school. For his contributions he eventually gained the title of "Patriarch of Bulgarian teachers." This grammar was followed by Ivancho Andreov's (I. A. Bogorodov) *Piarvichka Bialgarska grammatika* (Bucharest, 1844; Pogorelov 91). Whereas Beron offered more general information than grammar, Neofit and Bogorodov presented competent technical instruction in basic grammar. However, the man who succeeded Beron in influence was Ioakim Gruev. Gruev had a very fruitful and long life (1828–1912). He was a teacher, a man of letters, and a government official. He numbered the revolutionaries Liuben Karavelov and Ivan Vazov among

the pupils who studied under him in Plovdiv. Pogorelov lists 65 items under Gruev's name, and goes only up to 1877. Of these, 29 are separate publications, the others generally being new or revised editions. The Library has 19 of the separate listings, and a total of 32 items. At the age of 30 Gruev published what was probably his most influential work, *Osnova za B'lgarskia grammatikia* (Belgrade, 1858; Pogorelov 386). This was republished in a revised edition in 1862 (Pogorelov 548), 1864 (Pogorelov 652), 1865, and 1869. Although in his preface the author apologized for his vast undertaking, his grammar became for the 1860's and 1870's what Beron's primer had been for the previous decades. Systematically and scientifically Gruev explained and described the fundamentals of modern Bulgarian. In time his works became synonymous with the growth of the literary language. His services were recognized when he was appointed minister of education for the province of Eastern Rumelia (Southern Bulgaria) after the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

Directly associated with the emphasis on the language was the need for secular schools. In this respect the name of Vasilii Aprilov (1789-1848) stands out. Aprilov was born in Gabrovo, which is located in the center of Bulgaria in the Balkan mountains. His brother, who was a merchant in Russia, brought young Vasilii at the age of 10 to Moscow, where he enrolled him in a Greek school. Thereafter he went to a German gymnasium and studied medicine in Vienna. Because of his health he was forced to return in 1811 to Odessa, where he too became a successful merchant. He soon cultivated a keen interest in his native Bulgaria, past and present. Consequently, he decided to found a school "in the European manner" in his birthplace of Gabrovo. Thus was created what became probably the most famous school in Bulgaria.

Aprilov soon interested another merchant, also originally from Gabrovo but now in Odessa, Nikolai Palauzov, and both pledged to give 2,000 *gros*h each for the undertaking. At the same time they persuaded Neofit Rilski to participate in their project; and in 1834 Neofit left for Bucharest, where he studied the Lancastrian method. He returned in 1835 to open the first new Bulgarian school. With Neofit as instructor and with students eager to learn, enough teachers were trained at Gabrovo so that 20 new schools employing the Lancastrian method had been opened by 1845 in Bulgaria. In 1840 the first girls' school was established in Pleven.

In 1866 a volume entitled *Gabrovsko-to uchilisshche i negovy-tie p'ruy popechiteli* (Constantinople 1866; Pogorelov 790) was published. The work is dedicated to the school's two founders, and sketches of both are on the frontispiece. In explaining the origin of the book the editor, P. R. Slaveikov, stated in the preface that Aprilov had expressed the wish that a history of the school be written. This is not only a history, but a magnificent source-book, filled with facts and figures which would enable anyone interested to make an informative and valuable study of the institution.

The volume is divided into two parts. The first contains 114 pages, of which 72 are a general narrative history of the school, carefully documented and footnoted. In addition, it is interspersed with very important letters by Aprilov and Palauzov, which reveal their ideas and plans beginning in 1833. By 1858 a nine-year curriculum had been established which included the following subjects: reciprocal teaching (i. e., the Lancastrian system); holy history; Orthodox catechism; arithmetic; algebra to the second level; elementary principles of geometry and planimetrics; physical, mathematical, and political geography; general and church history; history of natural science; busi-

ness instruction; letter-writing; logic, rhetoric, and physics; languages: Bulgarian, Turkish, Slavic (Slavenski), Greek, French, and German.

Of special interest in the next section is the list of benefactors and their contributions. Aprilov and Palauzov gave the most. Both contributed 2,000 *grosh* yearly from 1832 to their deaths, in 1847 and 1853 respectively. Collectively their contributions represented 72,000 *grosh*. There were 22 others, most of whom made single or yearly gifts. Diedo Silvestri Penu donated two houses with stores in Bucharest which yielded "a very significant yearly income." Next is a list of the funds from the city of Gabrovo itself. One item lists 131,075 *grosh*, paid by the parents of the children to the teachers from 1853-1864. The next section includes gifts in the form of books. The initial contribution of 10 of these came in 1833 from the two founders. In 1835 Neofit Rilski donated 535 copies of his grammar, and in 1845 the citizens of Odessa contributed 3,077 religious works and catechisms. Between 1833 and 1861, 6,750 books were received. The names of 37 teachers are also cited, with their periods of instruction. The student enrollment began with 20 in 1835, which increased to 320 by 1842; and it was over 700 by 1867. Finally, there is also a list of books donated by the Gabrovo school to other institutions in Bulgaria.

Of special interest to librarians and historians are the titles in Aprilov's library, which he donated to the school. The books are divided according to the country of origin, and these in turn are classified topically (history and geography, literature, natural science, etc.). He possessed 1,051 books altogether, of which 436 were in Russian, 326 Bulgarian, 163 Greek, 39 French, 24 Italian, 20 German, 19 Latin, 18 Church Slavic, and 6 in Serbian and Czech. Not all of these were individual items; some represented duplicates, volumes in col-

lected works, etc. Important and interesting works included in his collection were: Karamzin, *Istoriia gosudarstva rossiiskago* (History of the Russian State), vols. 1-8; *Sochineniia Karamzina* (The Works of Karamzin), vols. 2-8; Bantysh-Kamenskii, *Slovar dostopamiatnykh liudei russkoi zemli* (Dictionary of Memorable Men of the Russian Land), parts 1-5; Voltaire, *Oeuvres*, vol. 4; *Uebersicht der politisch oekonomischen Ansicht der Griechen*; and *Opere dell' Abate Metastasio*, vols. 1-14.

The next section contains the holdings of the Gabrovo school library, which numbered 2,340 items. This total must represent the books purchased by the school because, as indicated above, in an earlier section over 6,500 books are listed as having been donated to the school. The holdings of the Gabrovo collection are not in the same detail as those of Aprilov. Hence there are 1,953 listings in the miscellaneous category, which is printed on less than two pages. One item is "B"lgarsky Knizhitsy—1016" (Bulgarian pamphlets). However, the other categories are more explicit and detailed. There are 234 Russian books, 101 Bulgarian, 40 Greek, 12 Serbian, and 12 Slavic.

The preponderance of Russian books in both the Aprilov and Gabrovo collections is readily understandable. The Russian and Bulgarian languages being so closely related, it was possible for a Bulgar to read works in Russian which were not available in his own language. There were, of course, other reasons. Because of Bulgaria's proximity to the Turkish Straits and Russia's keen interest in them, Bulgaria's political future was directly connected with Russia's campaign against the Ottomans. The two peoples possessed the closest historic-religious ties. The young Bulgars who desired a higher education generally attended the universities in Moscow or Kiev. Also significant was the "big-brother" role which Russia played with

respect to all the Balkan Orthodox, especially the Slavs.

The last part of the book is equally interesting. A section of 62 pages contains the wills of men associated with the Gabrovo school. Again the most revealing is that of Aprilov, which is 41 pages and is printed in Bulgarian and Greek. He made his initial testament in 1843 which indicates that he had 72,742 silver rubles. A supplementary declaration in 1847 listed his resources at 76,000 silver rubles.

Bound with the above, but a separate publication is *Smietka na dusheprikashchiky-tie V. E. Aprilova podadena N. N. Aprilovu* (Constantinople, 1867; Pogorelov 830). Among other valuable financial statistics, this contains the complete yearly budget for the Gabrovo school from 1832 to 1866. The income and expenditures are listed on separate pages, with a monthly breakdown for each. The cost of books, teachers' salaries with names, etc., are all recorded in detail. A better source for the study of one school or of the level of Bulgarian education could hardly be expected.

One of the most popular subjects in Bulgaria was history. Paisii's work had not been published but had been recopied many times and read by all who were fortunate enough to see it. Both his and Sofronii's patriotic plea had a stimulating effect on the development of Bulgarian nationalism. However, the interest in history was perhaps more the result of the influence of Iurii Venelin (1802-39), a native of sub-Carpathian Russia. As a boy Venelin had shown a keen interest in history. In 1823 he went to Kishinev, Bessarabia, where he served as a teacher for two years. There he met some Bulgars, and became fascinated by them and their history; and the remainder of his short life was devoted to the study of all that was Bulgarian. His first and most famous work was *Drevnie i nyneshnie Bolgare*, published in Moscow in 1829 (the Library

does not have a copy). Writing in the true spirit of the Romantic school, he extolled the virtues and glories of the medieval Bulgars. Nothing better describes the effect which he had on his readers than the statement made by Atanas Kipilovski, a prominent Bulgarian educator, that "I am insatiably re-reading this book now for the sixth time." Aprilov also admitted that Venelin's book, which he read in 1831, intensified his patriotism. Aprilov in turn encouraged Venelin to carry on his research, which resulted in his collecting national poetry, historical documents, and similar material. Thus in 1838 he published a book on Bulgarian literature which was translated into Bulgarian after Venelin's death—*Zaradi vozrozhdenie novoi Bolgarskoi slovesnosti* (Bucharest, 1842; Pogorelov 71). In this he discussed contemporary Bulgarian literary developments, comparing, for example, Sofronii's translations with those of others. At the end of the book are the names of all the Bulgars and others in the Rumanian lands who helped make publication possible by purchases of the book. Thus there were 1,329 subscriptions, with many individuals buying more than one copy, 20 being the maximum. For example, 14 copies were ordered by the Russian consulate in Bucharest and five by the secretary of the British consulate, whose name, however, was Konstantin Popovich. There were also 145 subscriptions from Bulgaria which are listed by village or town. In addition, there were 100 orders from Thrace and 30 from Macedonia.

As a result of all this enthusiasm for history, it became one of the most important subjects in the Bulgarian schools. The Library has a copy of the catalog of courses for the Gabrovo school, *Programmy na Gabrovskitie uchilishcha* (Constantinople, 1873; Pogorelov 1,403). In the first and second grades the pupils were taught courses in geography, which, however, was

a combination of physical and political geography. Beginning with the third grade, geography and history were separated. A course in general world history was now introduced but was restricted to the ancient period with emphasis on the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phoenicians, Persians, and Greeks. In the fourth year medieval history, which included Roman history, was taught, but a separate course on Bulgarian history, which concentrated on the first Bulgarian empire, became a part of the curriculum. In the fifth grade, modern world history, 1500–1789, and Bulgarian history, which included the second Bulgarian empire to the Turkish conquest, was supplemented by a course on general church history. The latter replaced the course on religion, which had been taught from the first grade. General church history was continued in the sixth grade, but the special course on Bulgarian history was discontinued. National history was now taught as part of Ottoman history, which was included in the world history course. Likewise, the course on the history of the Bulgarian church covered much material from the Turkish period. In the seventh grade, history was not taught.

All these requirements placed a premium on textbooks. The earliest general histories were translations from Russian, such as Ivan Kaidanov's *Kratko nachertanie na vseobshchata istoriia* (Budapest, 1836; Pogorelov 44); *Vvedenie na vseobshcha istoriia* (Constantinople, 1851; Pogorelov 209); *Kratka vseobshcha isotoriia v prosty razkazy* (Belgrade, 1861; Pogorelov 512); and half a dozen others. The last-named work included four usable maps of Europe plus a sketch map of the New World. In all these works a general political treatment of world history was given so that children would have some acquaintance with other peoples.

The books on Bulgarian history were confined to the period of Bulgarian greatness,

from approximately 800 to 1396. Present-day medieval and particularly Byzantine historians are readily familiar with the exploits and successes of the first Bulgarian empire, which ruled the Balkans and harassed the illustrious Byzantine state. All Bulgars could look back with pride on the achievements of Boris, Simeon, and the two Asens. Consequently, the histories of Bulgaria were exclusively concerned with the period up to the Turkish conquest. This terminal point served in itself to dramatize the plight which had befallen the once proud nation. Some of the more notable works were *Tsarstvennik ili istoriia Bolgarskaia* (Budapest, 1844; Pogorelov 109); Dobre Popov Voinikov, *Kratka B'lgarska istoriia* (Vienna, 1861; Pogorelov 502); M. Drinov, *Pogled vr'kh proiskhozhdan'e-to na B'lgarskii narod i nachalo-to na B'lgarska-ta isotoriia* (Plovdiv, Ruschuk, Veles, 1869; Pogorelov 990); D. T. Dushmanov, *Kratka B'lgarska istoriia po pytanie i otgovor* (Kiazanl'k, 1870; Pogorelov 1,100); and Gavriil Kr'st'ovich, *Istoriia B'lgarska*, part I (Constantinople, 1871; Pogorelov, 1,001).

However, the most popular work was D. Tsankov's *Kratka B'lgarska istoriia* (Plovdiv, 1866; Pogorelov 796). The Library has all five editions, the first being published with *Miesetsoslov za 1857* (Constantinople, 1857; Pogorelov 354), and the third, fourth and fifth editions, respectively, in 1868 (Pogorelov 963), 1869 (Pogorelov 1,068), and 1870 (Pogorelov 1,162). This was a brief but spirited patriotic work which glorified the accomplishments of the medieval state and rulers. The work ends with the battle of Nicopolis in 1396, but a final paragraph is included in which the last two sentences relate how the "clever" Greeks persuaded the Porte to abolish the Bulgarian archbishopric of Ohrid in 1767 "for no other reason except to enrich themselves [the clergy] and in order to destroy Bulgarian patriotism." G. S. Rakovskii's

well-known work, *Niekolko riechi o Asieniu p'rvomu, velikomu tsariu B'lgarskomu i synu Asieniu vtoromu* (Belgrade, 1860; Pogorelov 486) should not be overlooked.

Among the more interesting special histories are one of Alexander of Macedon, another of Egypt, and Bulwer's famous *The Last Days of Pompeii—Istoriia na velikii Aleksandra Makedonsta* (Belgrade, 1844; Pogorelov 95); *Drevna Egipetska istoriia* (Bucharest, 1858; Pogorelov 378); and *Poslednitie dni na Pompeia* (Constantinople, 1870; Pogorelov 1,118).

Both history (general European and world) and geography, the two subjects now increasingly lacking in the curriculum of the American public elementary and high schools, were mandatory in Bulgaria. Geography was taught in the first three grades as a separate subject, whereas in the next three geographic information was obtained through the study of world history. In the seventh grade, a course on physical geography was required of all students. Most of the more advanced geography books were translations from other languages, but the more elementary were written by Bulgars. The first geography book, *Kratkoe politicheskoe zemleopisanie za obuchenie na Bolgarskoto mladenchestvo* (Kragujevac, 1835; Pogorelov 36) was printed in Serbia with the approval and at the expense of the Serbian prince, Miloš Obrenović, as a gift for the education of the Bulgarian youth. In 1835 six Bulgarian books were published in Serbia with the prince's approval and three at his expense. As indicated above, only Constantinople and Vienna surpassed Serbia in the number of Bulgarian books published for the period under consideration.

This geography is interesting reading. "Russia," it says, "is an expansive and an autocratic empire, the strongest of all empires and most vast because it is 25 times greater than European Turkey and twice as large as all of Europe." Concerning

her natural wealth the reader learned that "There are all kinds of resources in abundance: wheat, tobacco, wine, fruits . . . , numerous metals, gold, silver, platinum, copper, lead, iron, mercury, marble, quartz and there is much salt. . . ." The United States, which in 1835 included only 24 States, was described as follows: "This country comprises about 63,580 square miles and numbers 12,526,368 white people, 319,497 free Negroes and 2,010,572 [slaves]. . . . It is a democratic union of states, over which rules a general congress in Washington. This country is completely good, rich and full of swamps, but, in general, fertile. The climate is cold in the north, temperate in the middle and warm in the south. All kinds of ores are produced; precious stones, marble, salt, saltpeter, wheat, rice, tobacco, sugar, cotton, horned cattle, horses, and many fish." The 24 States are listed individually with brief information about each. Thus: "11) Maryland, the granary of North America. There Baltimore, a large and beautiful city, with 45,000 inhabitants, has a good harbor, many factories and sugar refineries. . . . 12) Virginia, with excellent tobacco, rice and cotton. Richmond is the principal city there. . . . 23) Missouri, near the sea. St. Louis is the principal city, the seat of administration."

Eight years later Ivan A. Bogoev translated from Russian a much more substantial work, *Vseobshcha geografia za dietsata* (Belgrade, 1843; Pogorelov 77). It is divided into three parts. The first hundred pages give a general descriptive geography of the world. The next 250 pages cover "historical, physical and political geography." The last part is "mathematical geography," containing charts, figures, diagrams, and much scientific information on the planets and the solar system. The appendix includes tables giving area and population figures for all countries and the population of the most important cities in

the world. This work also has a list of subscribers.

There are several dozen other geography books available, some more advanced than others. Mention should be made of a few. Ioakim Gruev, whose grammar had proved so popular, was equally successful with his *Urotsi ot zemleopisanie* (Plovdiv, 1861; Pogorelov 505). New editions appeared in 1865 (Pogorelov 703), 1870 (Pogorelov 1,093), and 1872 (Pogorelov 1,253). Abbreviated editions also were published. Botiia Petkov, the father of Khristo Botev, a favorite of the Bulgarian Communists, published *Kratka vseobshcha geografii* (Plovdiv, 1868; Pogorelov 935).

Literature was another subject which received considerable attention. In the fifth grade there was a course on literature (*slovesnost'*) which was really prose and poetic writing. However, in the sixth grade an extensive course on the general history of literature was required. Some of the authors listed in the Gabrovo course-description are Homer, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, Fénelon, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, Madame de Staël, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, George Sand, Dante, Petrarch, Cervantes, Shakespeare, Milton, Defoe, Scott, Byron, Dickens, Thackeray, Klopstock, Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. In the seventh grade, the course dealt with Bulgarian and other Slavic literature.

Some of the translations from French in the Library's collection are Hugo's *Liukretsia Bordzhiia* (*Lucrece Borgia*) (Constantinople, 1872; Pogorelov, 1,306); Molière's *Na-sila ozhenvane* (*Le mariage forcé*) (Constantinople, 1873; Pogorelov 1,345); Fénelon's *Prikliucheniiata na Telemaqua* (*Les aventures de Télémaque, fils d'Ulysse*) (Constantinople, 1873; Pogorelov 1,395); and George Sand's *Diavolskoto*

blato (*La mare au diable*) (Constantinople, 1874; Pogorelov 1,431).

Numerous works were apparently available in French because it, as well as Turkish, was taught in all seven grades of school. Bulgarian was taught only in the first three grades of the boys' school, but in the girls' school, which consisted of five grades, it was taught in each grade but no foreign languages were included. The Bulgarian-French grammars were of high quality; for example, *Frantsuzka grammatika za klassicheskitie grazhdanski uchilishcha* (Vienna, 1869; Pogorelov 1,059). This was translated from the French by K. I. T'rnovskii. Similarly, Dr. I. A. Bogorov's dictionary, *Frensko-B'lgarski i B'lgarsko-Frenski riechnik* (Vienna, 1873; Pogorelov 1,347) is outstanding.

For the young Bulgar interested in a business career, books on arithmetic were numerous. Many Bulgars had been very successful merchants in the eighteenth century. Most of them had acquired their fortunes through native business ability. The advantages of proper business practices were, however, recognized. Thus in 1835 Khristaki P. Dupnichianin published *Pismennik obshche polezen na sekogo edinorodnago mi Bolgarina ot koi i de e chin i vozrast'* (Belgrade; Pogorelov 38), a book on how to write letters. First, the pupil was taught how to address a person properly, beginning with the tsar or emperor, then a prince, a baron, and so on. Next, examples were given of letters for all occasions addressed to friends, relatives, and others. Then there were letters for business purposes, with pages of sample accounts indicating receipts and expenses. A timetable indicating distances between cities is included at the end of the book. Thus it cites 104 hours as required to go from Ruschuk, which is on the Danube, to Constantinople, with the time to 26 intermediary points indicated.

In 1850 the brothers Karaminkovy, Stoian and Khristo, published a very detailed business manual, *Diplografia ili kak s dr'zhiat t'rgovsky knigy* (Constantinople; Pogorelov 181). This provided examples for setting up a budget, with separate entries for receipts, expenditures, inventories, orders, etc. A book exclusively devoted to the subject of business letters was K. I. Poppov's *T'rgovski pismennik* (Belgrade, 1862; Pogorelov 575).

The proper way to bring up children was also a matter of concern to the nineteenth-century Bulgar. Riano Popovich translated a book from Greek entitled *Khristoifia ili Blagonravie* (Budapest, 1837; Pogorelov 49). Instructions were provided for all eventualities, including table manners. Thus, one reads: "That before all else when preparing to sit at a table, one must wash his hands." You were also cautioned not to tell your host that "the food or drink was not tasty." "You should never give to another anything which you have put in your mouth and have taken from it—be it food or drink." "You should not spit fruit seeds from the table into the platter, but with good manners take them from the mouth with the left hand and place them gently in the platter." Another book, *Prüatelski sovieti na roditeli te kak trebuva da otaranvat dietsa ta ci* (Smyrna, 1842; Pogorelov 72) instructed parents on how to bring up children. They were warned that youngsters who were not occupied begin "to walk the streets" and soon become involved in trouble "and begin to speak profanely and to fight with hoodlums."

In addition, in the Library of Congress collection there are scores of items of miscellaneous general value. Some of the more interesting are the following. The Orthodox views concerning the problem of the Christian Holy Places, which was one of the causes of the Crimean War, is discussed in

Otgovor na G. Boreeva-ta knizhka nazyvaema vopros na sviaty-te miesta ot frantsuskii iazyk (Constantinople, 1851; Pogorelov 204). A Bulgarian translation of the famous Hatti-Humayun, the Turkish reform decree of 1856, is available—*Hat-i-Khumaiium* (Constantinople, 1856; Pogorelov 342). A book dealing with advice to pregnant women, *Soviety za neprazdni zheny* (Constantinople, 1853; Pogorelov 263) begins by citing 34 rules to be followed. There are two works depicting the dangers of alcoholism: N. K. Matenchev's, *Povriedy-ty ot pianie vino i rakiia* (Vienna, 1867; Pogorelov 851), and *Vreda ot pianstvoto ili zlochesten piat* (Russe, 1873; Pogorelov 1,400), translated by Evstatiü I. Petkov. A work on how to make wine is G. Draganov's *Riakovodstvo za pravianie na vino* (Vienna, 1873; Pogorelov 1,369).

Robinson Crusoe was popular, and abridged versions were published—I. Gruev's *Robinzon-skratena prikazka za dietsa* (Belgrade, 1858; Pogorelov 387) and P. R. Slaveikov's *Robinson na ostrov't si prikaska tv'rdie nrovouchitelna* (Constantinople, 1868; Pogorelov 1,051). Benjamin Franklin was widely known. Quotations from him are found in Todor N. Shishkov's *P'ruva khrana na zdnavyia-t cholieshkii um, shkolska i domashna kniga za dietsa ta* (Constantinople, 1860; Pogorelov 495). A translation of the life of Franklin by Mignet (*Vie de Franklin*) was provided by S. S. Bobchev in his *Zhivot't na Franklina* (Constantinople, 1874; Pogorelov 1,436).

Of considerable interest are the bylaws of various societies and organizations. Examples of these are: *Ustav na B'lgarskoto knizhovno druzhestvo* (Braila, 1868; Pogorelov 1,066); *Uriednik na B'lgarskoto druzhestvo 'Napried'k' v Vienna, za priemanie i podd'rzhanie v'spitannitsi za uchiteli v B'lgariia* (Vienna, 1875; LC

35);⁶ *Ustav na B'lgarskoto druzhestvo 'Pchela' v Plovdiv* (Vienna, 1872; LC 36); and *Ustav na B'lgarsko-to evangelsko druzhestvo* (Constantinople, 1875; LC 37).

Pogorelov did not list periodicals in his bibliography. The Library has a number of fragmentary series of some interest. The earliest available, which is the second volume of the first periodical published in Bulgarian, is *Liuboslovie ili povsemiesachno spisanie*, II, nos. 13-24, January-December 1846 (LC-10). This was a monthly periodical published at Smyrna and edited by A. Fotinov which included religious, historical, agricultural, and other general topics. R. I. Bl'skov's *Dukhovny knizhky za pouchenie na vsiak khristianin*, II, nos. 1-12 (Belgrade, 1866-1868; LC 5) was listed as a monthly, but appeared irregularly. It primarily discussed religious matters. P. R. Slaveikov edited *Gaida-list za nauka i razgovorka*, III, nos. 1-19 (Constantinople, November 1865-April 1867; LC 25), a bimonthly "for knowledge and amusement." On the serious side, this discussed some of the problems the Bulgarians encountered with the Greek patriarchate over the question of an autonomous church. The most complete set is of R. Bl'skov's bimonthly devoted to education, *Uchilishte (Uchilishche)*, I-II (Bucharest, November 1870-January 1873; LC 2, 3). Dragan Tsankov also edited a bimonthly pedagogical work entitled *Rukovoditel' na osnovното uchenie*, I (Constantinople, January-December 1874; LC 34). The last is an agricultural-economic monthly, *Stupan-zemlediel'sko-ekonomicheski viestnik*, II (Bucharest, January-December 1875; LC 29).

The preceding brief survey of the Library's collection has covered of necessity

⁶ The notation "LC" indicates that this is one of the titles in the Library's possession that is not recorded by Pogorelov. The number refers to the arbitrary number assigned to these titles, which are listed at the end of this article.

only the major topics, together with some of the odd items. Such categories as calendars, music, medicine, and science could not be discussed because of limitations of space. Nor has any attempt been made to deal with the collected works of many well-known authors.⁷

The impression which the Library's collection gives of Bulgarian society on the eve of political liberation is striking. When it is remembered that the Bulgars had been under Turkish domination since the fifteenth century and had been completely isolated from the great historical movements which had taken place in the West (the Renaissance, Reformation, Enlightenment, and the Industrial Revolution), the Bulgars demonstrated a remarkable recovery in intellectual activity in the brief period of 70 years. Certainly Bulgaria cannot be compared with Britain, France, Germany, or even the Low Countries and the Scandinavian States; but the frequently expressed belief that the Bulgarian nation was composed primarily of an illiterate peasantry, devoid of any intellectual attainments, is definitely false and misleading. The educated Bulgar was a man well-versed in religion; he knew his history, geography, and literature; he was at home in four languages (Bulgarian, Russian, French, and Turkish) and was an astute business man; he had an appreciation for music; and he was interested in scientific knowledge. Moreover, he was able to acquire the knowledge and training he possessed while a subject of the Ottoman Empire, which indicates that the Turks did not exercise the

⁷ The names of the following men are familiar to those acquainted with Bulgarian history; figures after each name indicate the number of originals in the Library's collection (in some cases there are many new editions): Kh. G. Danov, 5; N. T. Ioannovich, 6; Liuben Karavelov, 6; D. V. Manchev, 11; N. Mikailovski, 11; I. N. Momchilov, 9; S. I. Radulov, 10; G. S. Rakovski, 6; P. R. Slaveikov, 20; T. Kh. Stanchev, 5; D. Tsankov, 4; T. N. Shishkov, 7.

strict censorship that is frequently attributed to them.

Following is a list of the books, pamphlets, and periodicals that are in the Library's collection but are not recorded in Pogorelov:

1. Bl'skov, R., tr. *Izgubennii rai: poema na Ioanna Mil'tona* (Braila, 1864. p. 3-7, 181-92).
2. Bl'skov, R. *Uchilishche* (Russe, 1872), vol. II, nos. 1-22. 192 p.
3. Bl'skov, R. *Uchilishte* (Bucharest, 1870-71), nos. 1-22. 384 p.
4. Bl'skov, R. I. *Bukvar* (Russe, 1872). 32 p.
5. Bl'skov, R. I. *Dukhovny knizhki za pouchenie na vsiak khristianin* (Belgrade, 1866-68). nos. 1-12.
6. B'lgarskii Kalendar za 1877 (Budapest, n. d.). 6 p.
7. Chasoslov—Tochno po Moskovskago izvoda (Bucharest, 1824). 336 p.
8. Danov, Kh. G. *Vtora chetenitsa za uchenitsy v sriedni uchilishcha* (Plovdiv, 1870). 138 p.
9. Fittov, I. M. *Razgovori B'lgarsko-Russki* (Braila, 1877). 63 p.
10. Fotinov, A. *Iiuboslovi ili pousemiesiachno spisanie* (Smyrna, 1846), vol. II, nos. 13-24. 192 p.
11. *Gliedatelnaia knizhka za prevriemenny-tie cheloviechesky sluchky* (Constantinople, 1862). 16 p.
12. R., K. *S'branie na nai-upotriebitelnytie molitivi* (Plovdiv, 1875). 2d ed. 53 p.
13. *Kniga na pritchy-tie Solomonovy* (Constantinople, 1870). 2d ed. 59 p.
14. *Knizhnitsa za narod—V'zduzhny iavleniia* (tr. from Polish), (Plovdiv, 1874), vol. I. 52 p. 2 copies.
15. Momchilov, I. N. *Malko politichesko zemleopisanie* (T'rnovo, 1872). 2d revised ed. 44 p. 2 copies.
16. *"Ne myslia da umru taka, kakto s'm"* (Constantinople, 1875). 5 p.
17. *Papa-ta i rimsko-katolicheska-ta ts'rkva ill namiestnik Khristov li e papa-ta i kakva e rimsko-katolicheska-ta ts'rkva?* (Constantinople, 1867). 2d ed. 74 p. 2 copies.
18. *Privriemenen pravilnik za viatrieshne-to upravlennie na B'lgarskiatia ekzarkhiya* (Constantinople, 1875). 6 p.
19. *Psaltir'* (Belgrade, 1850). 80 p.
20. *Psaltir' . . . [in honor of] Grigoriia Dimitriia Gika Voevoda* (Bucharest, 1824). 2,054 p. (first 78 missing).
21. Purgov, P. *Uchilishchno zdravoslovie za roditeli i uchiteli* (Vienna, 1875).
22. *Pyt'-i za spasenie* (Constantinople, 1873). 2d ed. 10 p.
23. Radulov, S., tr. *Praktichna metoda ili sposob kak da izuchi cheloviek lesno frantsuzskiy iazyk* (Belgrade, 1875). 224 p.
24. *Rukovodstvo k slavenstiei gramatistsie ispravlenniei* (Budapest, 1854). 192 p.
25. Slaveikov, P. R. *Gaida-list za nauka i razgovorka* (Constantinople, 1865-1867). 312 p.
26. Slaveikov, P. R. *Nachal'na knizhka za cherkovno chtenie* (Constantinople, 1868). 16 p.
27. Slaveikov, Petko R. *Smiesna kitka ili godishno periodichesko spisanie* (Bucharest, 1852), vol. I. 180 p.
28. *Slova v'rkhu niekoi predmety ot sviato-to pisanie* (Constantinople, 1869). 511 p.
29. *Stupan—Zemledielsko-ekonomicheski viestnik* (Vidin, 1875), vol. II, nos. 1-24. 192 p.
30. *S'viati za mladyy-tie khristovy uchenitsy* (Constantinople, 1874). 8 p.
31. *Sviato evangelie ot ioanna* (Panchovo, 1876). 60 p.
32. Teodorovich, T. *Bukvar'; ili nachal'noe uchenie* (Budapest, 1850). 68 p.
33. Tinterov, K. S. *Piesnopoiche B'lgarsky i tursky piesni* (Constantinople, 1871). 52 p.
34. Tsankov, D. *Rukovoditel' na osnovnoto uchenie* (Constantinople, 1874), nos. 1-23.
35. *Uriednik na B'lgarsko-to druzhestvo "Napried" k' v Viena za priemanie i podd'rzhanie v'spitannitsi za uchiteli v B'lgariia* (Vienna, 1875). 8 p.
36. *Ustav na B'lgarskoto druzhestvo 'Pchela' v Plovdiv* (Vienna, 1872). 14 p.
37. *Ustav na B'lgarsko-to evangelsko druzhestvo* (Constantinople, 1875). 12 p.
38. *Ustav na B'lgarskoto knizhovno druzhestvo* (Braila, 1868). 21 p.
39. Vasiliev, D. *Tsr'kovno piesnopienie* (Constantinople, 1854). 154 p.
40. *Vo slavu sviatya edinosushchnyya i zhivotvoriashchyya i nerazdelimyya troitsy . . . posledovanie sie molebnykh pienii* (Belgrade, 1846). 65 p.

41. *Vo vsieky dom edna ts'rkva, ili domashno bogosluzhenie* (Constantinople, 1864). 23 p.
42. Zafirov, S. *Praktichsko izuchenie na frantsuzskiy iazyk* (Plovdiv, 1875). 2d ed. 186 p.
43. Zhivkin, G. A. *Knizheven imot za diet-sata* (Vienna, 1872), vols. 1-2. 2 copies.

There are two books without title pages. One is an elementary instructional singing-book. The other discusses the Bulgarian

church problem and the Greek patriarchate, and it apparently was published in Belgrade in 1861 by the "Obshchestvo Brailsko."

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The Czech Renaissance, Viewed Through Rare Books¹

IF A COLLECTOR were to set out today systematically to gather rare Bohemica of the Renaissance, the odds would be heavily stacked against him. No books of great rarity are known to have been permitted out of Czechoslovakia; and to tap the resources of bookmarkets outside that country would ordinarily seem to be a hopeless undertaking. Fortunately, the unforeseen and illogical did occur. During the past couple of years, a number of signal Czech rarities have found their way to the Library's shelves and have grown into a rather unique collection which elevates the Library to a place of prominence among American and European repositories in this specific domain.

Reviewing a new biography of Jan Žižka, Hussite religious leader and military and political strategist (29, 35),² *The Times Literary Supplement* observed last year: "It is remarkable that he [the author] was able to find in the libraries of America nearly everything, primary and secondary, that is relevant to his subject . . ." By the same token, the present collection is admirably suited to supply the student of Bohemia's political and intellectual history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

with a mine of source material of extraordinary significance.

To facilitate a better understanding of this collection, it may be helpful to sketch, in very rough strokes, the principal events and trends of that truly colorful and turbulent age which was replete with conflicting personalities and clashing ideas. Under the impact of Humanism and the Renaissance, the intellectual face of Central Europe underwent profound changes. The new philosophy and way of life, coming to the Czech lands from Italy, shook the very foundations of medieval scholastic thought, striving to illuminate the recesses of ignorance and generating a prodigious outburst of creative energy in all fields of cultural endeavor. Paradoxically enough, this period, which saw the flourishing of arts and letters in the lands of the Czech Crown, also witnessed the national catastrophe of the Czech State. In 1526, the Czech throne was ascended by Ferdinand I, the first of the Habsburg Dynasty which barely a hundred years later destroyed the independence of the Kingdom of Bohemia and was to rule unwisely over the country until the end of the First World War.

Situated in the heart of Europe, Bohemia was also located at the crossroads of the currents of European thought. It was here that the Czech reform movement of the Church, going back to the first half of the fourteenth century, grew into the powerful Hussite movement in the fifteenth century and received new impetus from the

¹ The writer of this article is indebted to Dr. Janina Wojcicka of the Slavic and Central European Division for research assistance she contributed towards it.

² Numbers given in parentheses refer to titles in the list of imprints which is given at the end of this article.

German Reformation in the sixteenth. In the course of the period, which is the focus of this bibliophilic journey, the schism of the Christian churches reached a stage beyond repair; and the forces of the Reformation and Counter-Reformation faced each other as implacable foes, the former under the leadership of the Estates and some of the larger cities, and the latter under the king and his followers.

Finally, the idea of Christian universalism which had cemented for centuries the multilingual Holy Roman Empire made way for the ideology of nationalism. In the life of the small Czech nation, which had to safeguard its political and cultural identity from encroachments by the big German neighbor, the national idea assumed signal importance and was espoused, at an early stage, by the Czech Reformation.

No more than 20 years after the invention of the "black art," printing came to Bohemia—earlier than to most West European nations and first among the Slavic countries. Most scholars now concur that book printing spread to Bohemia from Cologne (where Ulrich Zell had established his printing business) and not from the more closely located Nürnberg, and that the first Czech book, a Czech translation of the Trojan Chronicle (a popular narrative by the Sicilian Guido delle Colonne) was printed about 1468 by an unknown itinerant printer in Plzeň. While the geographic vicinity doubtless facilitated the early reception of printing in Bohemia, it is also true that this country was intellectually fertile territory for the nurturing of the new art. In 1348, Charles University had been founded and had soon gained stature as an intellectual focal point of Central Europe. And did not Petrarch comment on a sojourn in Prague that his educated associates there were "so mellow and urbane that anyone would think they are Athenians born and bred"? Several years after its initiation

in Bohemia, printing was taken up in Prague, and around the turn of the century it spread from there to provincial cities (e. g., Vimperk, Brno, Kutná Hora, and Olomouc). Although the products of this incipient stage of printing are significant documents of the formative period of the Czech language, they are not remarkable for their artistic perfection, bearing distinct traces of their authors' struggle with the adversities of print, design, and illustration. These early printers were educated amateurs, chiefly priests, merchants, and humanists; with the passage of time, book printing became for the first time in the sixteenth century the domain of professional printer-scholars and artist-illustrators. In these early volumes, a Czech variation of the Gothic character is prevalent, and only in the course of the sixteenth century is it succeeded by the so-called *Fraktur* and, for Latin texts, by the *Littera Antiqua*. So heavy became the demand for books at the outset of the sixteenth century that the domestic trade was unable to keep pace with it; the shortage had to be made up by imports of Czech books from Strasbourg, Vienna, Leipzig, and Venice. In their business transactions, these establishments seldom showed sectarian bias, supplying both Catholics and Protestants in the Czech lands with liturgical and polemical literature. On the other hand, natives of Bohemia and Moravia made their mark as printers abroad: Johann Sensenschmidt set up business in Nürnberg; Mathias Moravus, a humanist Catholic priest, printed in Naples; and the scholar and merchant, Valentín Fernandez de Moravia, took up printing in Portugal.

Mikuláš Konáč z Hodíškova was the first Prague bookprinter of the sixteenth century under the apparent influence of the early Renaissance. From his press originates the earliest imprint in the collection under review (1). It represents an affirmation of a compromise agreement, known

under the name of the *Compacts* (*Compactata*), concluded in 1436 between the great ecumenical Council of Basel and Hussite representatives. This well-preserved volume, of which only one copy is recorded, bears the imprint (in translation), "Prague, At the White Lion, 1525," which is a reference to the name of the building in Prague ("U Bílého Lva," or in the Latin version, "Apud album leonem") to which Konáček had moved his printing shop in 1520. The title page is embellished by three woodcuts representing the arms of the provinces of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Konáček was not only a printer but also a proofreader, translator, editor, and poet. The large number of his popular-historical, didactic, and satirical publications include the *Czech History*, which he translated from the original, by Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini, later the great humanist Pope Pius II. Moreover, Konáček was also the editor of the first Czech newspaper (1515), which heralded the tidings of the Vienna "Big Three" Conference of "The Imperial Majesties": Maximilian I, the German Emperor; Sigismund, King of Poland; and Vladislav II, King of Bohemia. Quite an enterprising businessman, Konáček would occasionally advertise his new publications in rhyme.

Another resourceful and prosperous printer of this period was Jan Kantor, who operated his press in the Old City of Prague in a house called "At the Serpent" ("U Hada"), and he chose to identify his products by adding this word—in Czech or Latin—to his name; thus, a sermon by Carlo Capello bears the imprint, "Pragae, Per Ioannem Colubrum, 1537" (2).

The high prices and limited editions of larger works of that time would probably spell financial disaster to today's publishers. For instance, the first extensive edition of the *Czech Chronicle* (*Kronyka česká*), by Václav Hájek z Libočan, published in 1541, lasted so long that a reedition became nec-

essary only in 1819. For centuries it was considered a basic text on Czech history, until František Palacký, the father of modern Czech historical scholarship, declared it largely apocryphal, although other historians defended it as a useful source. A Latin translation by the Piarist scholars Victorino a S. Cruce and Gelasius Dobner was published in Prague between 1761 and 1782 in six volumes (36), the complete set of which can be found in the Library and, rarely, in other repositories. Still another Prague printer was Jan Kosořský z Kosoře, also a proficient cartographer, who was related to the family of the printer Pavel Severýn z Kapí Hory. Intermarriages between printing dynasties were no less frequent in those days than between royal families. Kosořský's press is represented by a collection of 26 polemical treatises against the Czech Brethren and other non-Catholics, by Jan z Chyše, a Franciscan Friar and writer from Plzeň (11). This rare book, bound in original brown leather, is not recorded in Tobolka's standard bibliography of early Czech books.

From the point of view of artistic and technical skill, the imprints of the first half of the sixteenth century are not too perfect, and the woodcut illustrations often fail to convey the intended message. Publishers' devices adorned with fleurons, medallions, and other designs began to appear conspicuously on the title pages, relegating printers' devices to the end of the book.

Realizing the explosive potentialities of the printed word, secular and ecclesiastical powers in Bohemia soon issued a series of decrees aimed at curbing freedom of thought. The right to own a press and to print books was made contingent on a license, which at one time was granted to only one favorite "court printer"; subsequently, pre-publication censorship was introduced with severe sanctions for non-compliance, and the import of printed matter from abroad was forbidden. It is

refreshing to note that printers and publishers alike often outwitted the censor by predating the imprints of their books, thus creating the semblance of their having been issued prior to the enactment of the prohibitions. And that censorship was not always effective can be seen from the fact that, in their clandestine printing establishments, the Czech Brethren went on unperturbed to produce veritable gems of scholarship and typographical perfection, which will be mentioned at a later point.

In 1546 the feud between Charles V and the German Protestant princes flared up again. Ferdinand I, King of Bohemia, wanting to render military aid to his brother Charles, called the Czech Estates to arms. The majority of the nobles, however, were reluctant to participate in a campaign against their secret allies in Germany. In a succession of political moves, Ferdinand appealed to the nobility to obey his command; the nobles and some of the allied towns stood pat, mobilizing their own military forces; and Johann Friedrich, Duke of Saxony, in a direct message, exhorted them to persist in their resistance against the Habsburg ruler. These exciting events come fully to life in a series of documents of greatest rarity (3-6), of which some are believed to be extant in just a handful of copies. Aware of the usefulness of printing presses in the service of political and psychological warfare, Ferdinand ordered his official printer, Bartoloměj Netolický (7) to move paper, presses, and printing implements to the royal headquarters at Litoměřice. And amidst the sound and fury of rebellion, one can hear the printer's laments that nobody would buy the proclamations which his king had commissioned him to print. When the rebellion collapsed, the king convoked the Diet and wreaked vengeance on the insurgents by having four of them publicly executed and by subsequently abridging or abrogating privileges of the nobilities and

curbing the power of the towns. This phase of the drama, too, is recorded in official documents, reporting on the reprisals taken by the Diet. They form part of the *Artikulové sněmu* (Articles of the Diet), a truly unique collection of an appreciable number of the resolutions of the Bohemian Diet, representing source material of prime importance for Bohemia's history from 1547 to 1797 (7). In addition to covering the essential areas of government at that time—administrative, fiscal, legislative, international, military, and religious affairs—these public records (printed originally in Czech and later in Czech and German) also reflect the constitutional development marked by the gradual elimination of the influence of the native nobility and the consolidation of the absolute power of the Habsburg monarchs.

Under the reign of Maximilian II (1564-76) and Rudolph II (1576-1612), learning and intellectual activities reached a peak in the Czech lands. Prague, again the permanent seat of the Emperor, was host to distinguished foreign visitors and was a political and artistic focal-point. Rudolph II, a patron of the arts and sciences, surrounded himself with coteries of artists and scientists, and his emissaries traveled all over Europe in a search for *objets d'art*, jewels, and curiosity items which were brought to Prague to fill the treasure-chambers of the imperial residence. This climate, existing in an extended period of economic stability, stimulated the blossoming of literature and an unprecedented upsurge in the quality and volume of printing and bookmaking. A landmark in this development was established by the presses of Melantrich, Veštlavín and the Czech Brethren, which achieved at this age a European format and reputation.

Jiří Černý Rožďalovský, called Melantrich, was a great humanist printer. Having earned his bachelor's degree in 1534

at Charles University, he continued his studies at Wittenberg, where he met Luther's friend Melanchthon. A significant event for his future career was his association with the celebrated Froben printing house in Basel, followed by an apprenticeship in Nürnberg, whence he returned home. In Prague he became an assistant and later a partner of Bartoloměj Netolický's press, which he purchased in 1552. Fifteen years later he was elevated to the nobility and given the title "z Aventýna" (ab Aventino). In his lifetime over 200 publications left his press, some of them in several editions, ranging over a wide spectrum of learning, from handsomely illustrated herbals to Bible editions, from historical works such as Veleslavín's *Kalandář hystorycký* (16) to treatises on government (17). Under his forward-looking management, the printing house expanded steadily through purchases of equipment, type, and frames. About 15 printers, compositors, and apprentices were on his payroll, a staff not impressive by our standards but quite respectable for this time, considering that the leading Froben printing house employed some 31 workers. On one occasion Melantrich disclosed that he paid his employees between 18 Czech groschen and one Rhenish guilder a week plus four meals a day, whether or not they actually worked. Simplicity and good taste in typographic arrangement and design, beauty of illustration, and neatness of print were the hallmarks of his trade. Altogether he used 30 different types of alphabets, printing in four languages.

There is hardly disagreement that the most towering personality of Czech Renaissance learning was Melantrich's son-in-law, Daniel Adam z Veleslavína (1546–1605), a remarkable man of many talents—historian, translator, publisher, and printer—and a prototype of humanist scholarship at its best. Upon completion of his studies at Charles University and

graduation as a Master of Liberal Arts, he embarked on a teaching career at his alma mater, lecturing on general and Czech history and holding a variety of administrative positions, including the office of comptroller. In this days, members of the faculty of Charles Academy were required to observe celibacy. The dilemma between his affection for Melantrich's daughter and his devotion to the academic vocation was resolved in favor of the former. He married Anna and became a partner in the printing business of his father-in-law. Reminiscing at a later date about this change from the world of learning to the world of trade, he jocularly likened it to switching from "a horse to a donkey." Raised to noble rank, he was granted the title "z Veleslavína" and, when Melantrich died in 1585, became the sole owner of the press, which he brought thereafter to such perfection that he was given the honorary title of "printer of printers." Upon his death, following an epidemic disease, 35 contemporary poets mourned his passing in Latin verse. In the best humanist tradition, he had a profound belief in the power of knowledge and education and dedicated the last 20 years of his life to the task of making available to the general public a variety of didactic publications. A fervent patriot, he printed chiefly in Czech, an undertaking which was complicated by the fact that the Czech literary tongue was something of a stepchild, Latin being the language of the scholarly community and French and Spanish the languages of the Court. The roster of his 81 book editions encompasses a number of lexicographic works compiled by himself, new books on history, geography, religion, science, and general knowledge as well as translations and revised editions of older works. So incisive was his influence that some historians called this period "the age of Veleslavín."

The collection under purview can pride itself on a number of prominent works written or published by Veleslavín. There is the first (1578) edition of *Kalendář historycký* (16), a general history in the form of a calendar with genealogical tables and supplements, which is a valuable source for the study of the literary, cultural, and political history of the sixteenth century. The Library's copy is in almost faultless condition, bound in contemporary yellowish leather over wooden boards, with blind-tooled paneled covers and the central panel surrounded by a frame with medallions representing Luther, Melancthon, Hus, and others. Tobolka's bibliography records only two copies outside Czechoslovakia in Wrocław (Breslau), and Lenin-grad. In the Library's copy of the considerably enlarged 1590 edition (21), several pages are missing. Reflecting the interest of the reading public in the antiquity, is a history of the Jewish people (22), which was translated into Czech by Václav Plácel z Elbingu from a German version based on the text of the Roman-Jewish historian, Josephus Flavius, and other sources. Veleslavín corrected and improved the translation so effectively that this work is considered an exemplary achievement from the point of view of language. Bound together in one volume are *Sylva quadrilinguis* and *Nomenclator quadrilinguis*, two dictionaries of Czech, Latin, Greek, and German, both published in 1598 (25). Not only do they rank foremost among Veleslavín's philological works but they mark the culmination of lexicographical attainments of that time. For over two centuries, until the appearance of Jungmann's monumental dictionary of the Czech language (1835-39), *Sylva quadrilinguis* represented, in the words of the Czech philologist Václav Flajšhans, "the richest storehouse of the Czech vocabulary."

At this point it may be permitted to digress from chronological sequence and to interject a few words about the reading tastes of this period and the principal subjects which commanded public attention. This brief discussion will also afford the opportunity of introducing several products by lesser known though versatile printers in provincial towns.

Religious affairs being the paramount issue of the time, it stands to reason that theological disquisitions, tracts, epistles, and sermons represented a large section of the literary production (9, 10, 18, 27, 30). In addition to these and other examples already cited, we might mention here a text by the theologian and preacher Viktorín Vrbenský (28). Notwithstanding its title, "Holy Bible," it is more of a Bible dissection—"Anatomem" as it was termed by the Jesuit theologian Balbín, who had some praise for it while criticizing the omission of certain passages which support Catholic theology. According to one source, the author spent seven years on this book and had it published at his own expense (300 groschen) by the Kleinwächter Press in Hradec Králové. The Library's copy is in excellent condition and is a rarity in view of the fact that this title is not even recorded in Tobolka's detailed bibliography.

Another characteristic contemporary trait is the sporadic representation of drama, fiction, and poetry in the book-production of this period. One of the infrequent exceptions is a volume of verse by Crinitus (14), poet laureate of Maximilian I, printed by Tomáš Mitis and Jan Kozel (Caper). Its title page shows the imperial arms and on the reverse side is the Czech lion. The text is illustrated by 19 medallion woodcuts of Czech kings. It is indicative of the rarity of this work that it does not occur in such standard reference works as Tobolka's bibliography and *Ottův slovník*.

*Compl pag 12
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22*
Kalendár Hystorycky/

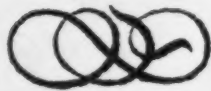
To gesť

Krátké poznámenání
všech dnuow gednoho každého Měsíce přes
celý Rok: k nimžto přidány jsou některé paměti hodné
Historiæ, o rozličných příhodách a proměnách / jak Ná-
rodův ginych a zemí w Swětě / tak také a obzvlá-
stně Národu a Království Českého
z hodnowěrných Kronyk /

Od

**M. Danyele Adama Pražského s pil-
ností sebraný.**

**A nyní wnowě pro obecný užitek všech Sta-
chuow wydáný / a**



**Vytisčený w Starem Měste Pražském /
o Vítušho Delantřicha z Adventýnu: a M. Da-
nyele Adama Pražského / Léta Páně 1578.**

Fer DeVs aVXILIVM nob is.



Knihu Moysi
První díl
První kniha
GENE-
SIS.
Kapitola I.

2
 3. b. 6.
 Jan
 1. a 4.
 Elut.
 14. c. 15.
 17. f. 24
 3. b.
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propoká a Duch Boží windšel se nad
 wodami. 1. P. řek. Váh, Duh světo:

Apo. 1
 řadu
 řektil
 Váh ne
 be a jez
 mi 1. 2.
 mě pat
 beka ne
 sičná a
 pušá, a
 ima bo-
 la nad
 4

4 P bylo světo. 1 A widěl Váh svě-
 to, řek bylo dobrý oddělil Váh svě-
 to od tmy; 1 A nazval Váh světo,
 Dnem/a tmu nazval, Noc: P řek
 6 večer/a bylo gito, den první. 1 Ro-
 kl tak Váh, Duh obloha v prořed
 7 wod/a děl wodu od wod: 1 V učinil
 Váh tu oblohu/a oddělil wodu, která
 8 glau pod oblohu/od wod, která glau
 nad oblohu: A řek se řek. 1 P na-
 zval Váh oblohu, Nebem: P řek ve-
 9 čer/a bylo gito, den druhý. 1 Řek ta-
 ké Váh, Shromáždě se wodu, kte-
 10 rá glau pod nehem, w misko gedno/
 a vřas se misko such: A řek se řek:
 11 1 P nazval Váh misko such, Zem;
 shromážděni pat wod, nazval Mo-
 řem: A widěl Váh, řek to bylo dobré.
 12 1 Potom řek Váh, Zřek se země trá-
 wu[a] bylinu wdáwagich semě, [a]
 13 řek pšedný nesauch ewee, podlé po-
 toleni svěho, w něm by bylo semě ge-
 14 ho na zemi: P řek se řek. 1 Nebo se
 mě wdala tráwu, [a] bylinu nesauch
 semeno podlé potoleni svěho, v řek
 přinášegich ewee, w něm [bylo] se-
 mě aho podlé potoleni aho: A wi-
 15 děl Váh, řek to bylo dobré: 1 P řek ve-
 16 čer/a bylo gito, den třetí. 1 P řek řek

2 11. Váh

A considerably more active field of publishing produced grammars and Latin-Czech dictionaries, such as those by Peter Dasypodius and Pavel Černovický (12, 26). Perhaps the rarest and finest copy among them is an edition of the textbook by the Roman grammarian Aelius Donatus (31), of which altogether four extant copies are recorded. The book is printed in Roman and Gothic letters; the title page has a woodcut in red and black, portraying a teacher sitting at a lectern surrounded by his students.

As a result of the thirst for educational information which imbued the readers of this time, didactic prose by far outweighed fiction. Particular popularity was enjoyed by travelogues, books on history and geography, and writings in the vein of the present-day "how to do" and "how to be happy" genre. An imaginary weather-vane in those times would have pointed to the center of the Ottoman Empire, Turkey, as the world's prime trouble-center. The thrust of the armies into the very heart of Europe was, of course, of no small concern to the public, and authors, translators and publishers obliged by supplying literature which helped "to know the enemy." The German-Latin original of a Turkish chronicle (23) was translated by Jan Kocín and revised, given a preface, and printed by Veleslavín. Only the first volume (up to 1550) of this work, which is considered an important document of Czech historical literature, is in the Library's possession. Jan Kocín is also the author of an ABC for the "devout and virtuous housewife" (19), a Veleslavín edition. Years of travel over Europe as a tutor to wealthy scions of the Czech nobility enabled the author, a distinguished scholar, writer, and associate of Veleslavín, to pursue his studies at the famous learned institutions of Strasbourg and Padua. A man of high moral character and fierce patriotism, he campaigned in this and other books against the pre-

vailing immoralities of society and the enemies of progress. No copy is known to be recorded for repositories outside Czechoslovakia except for the Library's copy. The "be your own lawyer" type of publication is exemplified in a collection of sample forms of legal documents (13), followed by a supplement on an only vaguely related subject comprising a table of ranks and titles in the Kingdom of Bohemia. This *mélange* may surprise a student accustomed to today's notions of specialization and methodology. The book, which, according to the nineteenth-century book connoisseur and librarian, Joseph H. Hanslik, is "a collection of unusual rarity," is available in the Library in a finely preserved copy with contemporary white pigskin binding. Even more diversified territory is covered in a calendar containing historical data and astrological prognostications, along with space for financial accounting (33). Only one copy is recorded of this very rare text.

Alchemy and astronomy were the dominating and fashionable science disciplines of the age. Like other spheres of intellectual endeavor, they were a strange blend of earnest scientific researches and accomplishments and of naive superstitions. Tadeáš Hájek z Hájku (Nemicus) was the physician of Rudolph II and an astronomer of European repute. At the emperor's invitation Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler came to stay in Prague for long sojourns, and it was there that they studied in their observatories the motions of celestial bodies and other cosmic phenomena and made some of their sensational discoveries. And in the vicinity of the imperial castle there were the cubicle-sized shacks of the alchemists who, guided by certain assumptions of Aristotelian philosophy, brooded over the perennially and tantalizingly elusive proposition of transmuting base metals into gold. Alchemists and medical men joined in the search for a magic cure-all

and the elixir that would prolong life indefinitely; pending the consummation of their efforts, medical theory and practice relied heavily on the art of blood-letting. It goes without saying that hosts of stargazers, fortunetellers, and charlatans of all shades flocked to the courts of the king and noblemen, and often made capital of their fraudulent talents.

Typical of the astrological literature of this time were calendars or almanacs (*kalendáře* or *minuci*), which, on the basis of the movements and constellations of the stars, would offer rhymed advice as to what should or should not be undertaken on a certain day; besides recording memorable events and court days, they would also leave empty space for notes. An almanac of this type was prepared by Petr Kodycyllus z Tulechova (15), who, a true son of humanism, assumed a Latinized bookish name (Kodycyllus). Into his brief life-span of 27 years he crowded studies at Prague, Leipzig, Strasbourg, Tübingen, and Padua, where for seven years he specialized in medicine and astrology. The title page of this text is adorned at top and bottom with illustrations representing two angels holding the Czech and the Prague coat of arms, respectively. The sign of the zodiac is on the back. Authoritative sources record only two extant copies for 1577, from which the Library's copy, dated 1578, slightly differs. A book of practical advice for healthy living (20) was translated by Adam Huber, prominent doctor and rector of Prague University, and set into verse by Veleslavín. Finally, there is an early work on arithmetic and spelling (8), printed at the Günther press in Prostějov (1548).

Resuming the thread of the chronological account, we direct attention to the high artistry of printing and bookmaking achieved in the publication of such works as liturgical books, hymnals, and polemical tracts, often produced anonymously in the famous presses of the Unity of the Czech

Brethren (Unitas Fratrum Bohemorum). Their printing houses operated in various provincial towns in Bohemia and, following the second half of the sixteenth century, when the spiritual center of Protestantism shifted toward Moravia, in little towns of that province, such as Ivančice and Kralice. Their striving for perfection, which prompted them to secure the services of the most proficient printers, designers, and etchers, yielded generous return in excellence of printing and harmonious simplicity of illustration.

It may be well to recall very briefly what the Brethren stood for and why they were so distinct from other Protestant groups of their time. Established in 1457 by the peasant theologian Petr Chelčický, with a mere handful of followers, the Unitas became in the following century, by the fervor of belief if not by collective numbers, the backbone of Czech Protestantism. They thought of themselves, and indeed were regarded by many, as the custodians of the Hussite legacy. The essence of their faith can perhaps be described succinctly—although at the risk of oversimplification—as a search for the clear Commandments of God and the desire humbly to fulfill the Law of Christ. Drawing their main following from among the ranks of the common people—the burghers and peasants—they guarded with determination their spiritual independence and rights against outside interference, be it on the part of the State or of other churches, Catholic and Protestant. A persecuted minority movement through many decades with their leaders subjected to imprisonment, torture, and expulsion, the Unitas had been welded toward the close of the sixteenth century into a well-disciplined organization with a dedicated membership. By virtue of their intense convictions they were neither prepared to merge with other evangelical groups nor given to compromise in matters of theology. On several occasions delega-

tions of the Brethren visited Wittenberg to obtain a clarification of Luther's views on questions of dogma, but no common ground was found. They seem to have entertained a closer spiritual kinship with Calvinism, and quite a few of their leaders went abroad to study at Calvinistic centers of learning.

Against such a background, it is not surprising that when, more than a hundred years after the foundation of the Unitas, the Brethren embarked on the task of preparing a minutely annotated translation of the Bible, they moved with utmost thoroughness and erudition, because this work was to provide an authoritative source for their teachings and observances. The beginning was made by Bishop Jan Blahoslav, who in 1564 submitted a translation of the New Testament. An undertaking of such scope, however, required the sustained efforts of a team of specialists, an enterprise not feasible without substantial financial support. It was under the patronage of Jan z Žerotína, a prominent and wealthy nobleman and highly regarded member of the Unitas, that a group of some eight Bible savants, linguists and grammarians, printers, and composers set to work in Kralice under the direction of a leader whom we would call in our present-day jargon a "project coordinator." Their efforts, which after the death of Jan z Žerotína were given continued munificent assistance by his son Karel, a widely traveled scholar in his own right, created the *Kralice Bible*, which appeared in six volumes between 1579 and 1593. It is considered one of the most perfect Czech translations of the Scriptures and has remained for centuries a model of orthography and classical language. No less an authority than Comenius (Jan Amos Komenský), until his death in 1670 Bishop of the Unitas in exile, commented on it as follows: "As yet there are few nations that could listen in their native tongues to their

sacred prophets and apostles speaking in words so truthful, sincere, and clear." The unannotated one-volume edition of this Bible published in Kralice in 1596 is, according to Graesse's *Trésor de livres rares et précieux*, as rare as the six-part version and is believed to be on the shelves of only a very few libraries outside Czechoslovakia. Of this edition the Library now has a fine copy (24), which was owned at one time by Václav Hanka, noted Slavist and erstwhile director of the National Museum Library in Prague. In the center of the title page is a cartouche containing the title in black and red and surrounded by illustrations of motifs from the Scriptures.

The decisive victory of the imperial armies over the Estates in the Battle of the White Mountain (1620) ushered in an era of gradual obliteration of the national and cultural identity of the Czech people. An almost mortal blow was dealt to the Czech Reformation, and thousands of Czechs (estimated to be a fourth of the more influential families of the country) crossed the frontiers to seek asylum in many lands of Europe. One of these expatriates was Comenius, spiritual leader of the Brethren. Wandering from land to land, he endeavored to interest European statesmen in the liberation of his country, at the same time devising an entirely new system of education aimed at insuring mutual understanding and peace among the nations. For a while he stayed at Leszno in Poland, where the Brethren had found temporary asylum and had resumed printing after salvaging the presses from their old country. Browsing through the Brethren's archives he came across the manuscript of the "eighth" volume (the first seven were never written) of Jan Lasicki's Latin history of the Unitas, which he prepared for publication (32). During this period he probably also wrote his history of the persecution of the Bohemian Church, which

was later republished in Hirschberg, in Silesia, in 1844 (37).

Another homeless refugee, Augustin Herrman, a victim of the same events, reached the shores of this country—reputedly the first Czech immigrant to America. He made good in the new country, and on the site of the former Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland, there is still preserved a tombstone with this inscription: "Augustine Herrman, Bohemian, The First Founder, Seater of Bohemea Manner, Anno 1661." Incidentally, he also prepared an early map of Virginia and Maryland, published in 1673.

In Bohemia and Moravia the Habsburgs instituted policies of merciless reprisal, confiscating most of the land in Czech possession and promoting a program of large-scale German colonization of the Czech lands. In this stifling atmosphere, the Jesuit historian Bohuslav Balbín remained one of the few voices of undaunted patriotism. In a moving appeal implicitly addressed to the Habsburg rulers—but not released from censorship until a hundred years after his death—he deplored the ruin of the Kingdom of Bohemia and the threatened extinction of the Czech language. Among his scholarly investigations retracing the luminous past of the Czech people is a multivolume work in Latin (34) which was completed in 1669 but was denied the censor's fiat because of its spirit of Czech patriotism, and caused Balbín to be exiled to a small Bohemian town. Only through the recommendation of Emperor Leopold's librarian and the intercession of Count Kinský was the work finally released for publication in 1677. By this time, we are well into the age of the Baroque and have reached the terminus of our journey through two eventful centuries.

PAUL L. HORECKY
Slavic and Central European
Division

Imprints Cited in This Article

The arrangement in the following list is chronological. Entries follow the form used in Library of Congress printed cards. An asterisk (*) at the end of an entry signifies that a check of the National Union Catalog did not locate the edition as being in any other library in the United States.

- (1) Bohemia. *Zemský sněm*.
Sniem obecnijs dskami zemskimi zapsaný. Kteryž držan gest při času swatcho Pawla, nawijeru obrácenij na Hrade pražskem, pro obecne dobu wytisťiený. V Praze, V Bílého Lwa, 1525. [7] p.*
- (2) Capello, Carlo, 16th cent.
Sermones dvo. De iusta Dei contra nos indignatione et ira. Pragae, Per Ioannem Colubrum, 1537. [32] p.
- (3) Holy Roman Empire. *Sovereigns, etc., 1519-1556. (Charles V.)* Rozepsanij cysarze rzjmského geho milosti z strany některých w Swatě Ržjssy neposlusných. [Praha?] 1546. [14] p.*
- (4) Bohemia, *Zemský sněm*.
Snessenij a přátelské nařizenij, z gístých krayuow, stawuow Králowstwij tohoto českého. [W Praze, J. Kosofsky, 1547]. [7] p.*
- (5) Holy Roman Empire. *Sovereigns, etc., 1519-1556 (Charles V.)*. Třetij rozepsanij do wszech krayuow Kralowstwij českého, gimž se wssyckni woubec napomijnagij k spěssné a rychlé pomocy proti nyněgssym nepřateluom Králowstwij českého. [W Praze, 1547]. [16] p.*
- (6) Johann Friedrich der Grossmütige, *Duke of Saxony*, 1503-1554. Psanij geho milosti knitžete Jana Frydrycha kurfürsta saského ec. k stawuom Kralowstwij českého při času středopostj w Praze shromaždieným věninena, y s odpovědmi na táž psanij od stawuow geho milosti danými a ginými některými artykuli. [W Prostějowě] 1547. [15] p.*
- (7) Bohemia. *Zemský sněm*.
Člankowé wseobecného sněmownjho snessenij. [W Praze] 1547-1797. 27 v.*
- (8) Optát, Beneš, d. 1559.
Knijžky pročtenij na rozličné kaupě w nowě wytisťené. W Prostějowě, Wytisťěno v J. Günthera, 1548. [176] p.*

- (9) Holding, Michael, *Bp.*, 1506–1561.
Kázání patnáctera o přesvaté mssy w Augspurku na rzijžském sněmu létha Páně m. d. xlvij kázaná. [W Prostějově, Wytisštěno v J. Günthera, 1549]. 85 l.*
- (10) Holy Roman Empire. *Sovereigns, etc.*, 1519–1556 (*Charles V.*).
Przełoziená wohrada z němčiny na czesko, markgrabi Albrechtowi z Brandenburku odeslaná, pro které příjčiny král geho milost a kurfirst sasky proti témuž markgrabowi taženij wogenské před se wzytí sauráci. [W Starém městě pražském, Wytisštěno u G. Melantricha Rožďalowského] 1553. [22] p.*
- (11) Jan z Chyže, 16th cent.
Enchiridion: To gest skrowné a krátce složené knížky o vkázáníj míst artykuluow obecnijch o swátostech a giných wszech cyrkwe swaté pořadčých. [W Praze, J. Kosořsky, 1555]. [147] l.*
- (12) Dasypodius, Peter, d. 1559.
Dictionarivm Latinobohemicvm in vsvm & gratiam studiosae iuuentutis Bohemicae, ex Petri Dasypodij dictionario, eiusdemque recognitione postrema, concinnatum. Accesserunt ex eodem et nomina locorum, & amnium in Germania, & alia quaedam . . . Praeterea ex eodem adiecta sunt & forensia, ac seorsim sub unum locum redacta. Authore Reschelio paracho Ieroschouiense. Olomucii, Impressum apud I. Guntherum, 1560. [378] l.
- (13) Jičínský, Jan, 16th cent.
Formy a notule listuow wsseliakých, gichž gedenaždy w potřebách swých rozličných platné potřebowatoj muž. Přitom také gest y Tytulář stawuow duchownijho y swětského wnowě sebraný. V Starém městě Pražském, 1567. 92, [91] l.*
- (14) Crinitus, David, 1531–1586.
Disticha certis literarvm notis annos a Christo nato exprimentia, quibvs omnium regum Bohemorum inaugurationes, obitus, quorundam etiam natales, & dignitatum accessiones contigerunt, adiunctis iconibus erudem ad viuum effigiatis. Ad calcem adiecta svnt disticha, quibus augustissimi ac potentissimi Romanorum Hungariae, & Bohemiae Regis Maximiliani, & Serenissimae Mariae Reginae, dulcissimorum liberorū natales cōtinēntur. Autore Dauide Crinito Nepomuceno reip: Rakownicene notario. Pragae, Excudebant M. T. Mitis, & I. Caper [1567?] [31] p.*
- (15) Minucy podlé orloge celého pražského sepsaná; vžitečná k poznání kdy mēsy, a který swátek, nastane. K tomu take pijsařům, hospodářům, kupcům, a wssem giným k poznamenáníj paměti gest. W Starém městě Pražském, Wytisštěná v G. Černého, 1578. 1 v.*
- (16) Adam z Veleslavína, Daniel, 1546–1599.
Kalendář hystorycký; to gest, Krátké poznamenáníj wssech dnuow gednohokaždého měsíce přes celý rok. W Starém městě Pražském, Wytisštěný v G. Melantricha z Awentýnu, 1578. 376 p.*
- (17) Lauterbeck, Georg, d. 1578.
Politia historica. O wrchnostech a správčých swětských knihy patery. Nyni pak w nowě z jazyka latinského a německého w český přeložená, pracý a nákl. Danyele Adama z Weleslawijna. W Starém městě Pražském, 1584. 732 p.*
- (18) Vincentius Lerinensis, Saint, 5th cent.
O poznáníj cyrkve swaté, knížka welmi pěkná. Z latinské rčeci přeložena. [W Holmúcy, Wytisštěno v J. Oliwetského] 1584. 1 v. (unpaged).*
- (19) Kocín, Jan, 1543–1610.
Abeceda pobožne manželky a rozssaffné hospodyně. To gest: Výklad dwamecýtna werssůw o ctnostech dobré a sslechetné ženy, pořádkem liter abecedy hebrejské. W poslednij kapitole přiřlowij maudrého krále Ssalomauna, od Ducha Swátého položených. [W Starém městě Pražském, Wytisštěno v D. Adama z Weleslawijna] 1585. 120 p.*
- (20) Rantzau, Henrik, 1526–1598.
Regiment zdravij. Správa vžitečná obsahujícý w sobě potřebná naučení. W řeči latinské sepsaná, w yazyk český přeložená, a vydana od Adama Hubera z Rizenpachu. [W Starém městě Pražském, Wytisštěno v Danyele Adama z Weleslawijna] 1587. 371 p.*
- (21) Adam z Veleslavína, Daniel, 1546–1599.
[Kalendář hystorycký. Krátké a sumownj poznamenáníj wssechněch dnůw gednohokaždého měsíce přes celý rok. W Starém městě Pražském, 1590]. [59], 636, [42] p.
- (22) Josephus, Flavius.
Hystoria židovská . . . kteražto nikdy prwé w žádném jazyku vydána nebyla, nyni pak wnowě z německého exempláře psaného do česstiny s pilnostj přeložena od Wáclawa Plácela z Elbingu. W

- Starém městě Pražském [UD. Adama z Weleslavjna] 1592. 468, [27] p.*
- (23) Leunclavius, Johannes, 1533?–1593. Kronyka nowá o národu tureckém. Wydaná w jazyku latinském a německém, a ted' nynij w jazyk český přeložená od Jana Kocýna z Kocynětu a Danyele Adama z Weleslawjna. [W Stárem městě Pražském] 1594. 1 v.*
- (24) Bible. Czech. 1596. Biblj Swatá; to gest, Kniha, w njž se wssecka Pjsma Swatá Starého y Nowého Zákona zdržugj. W nowě wytisstěna a wydána. [Kralice, Tisk. Jednoty bratrské] 1596. 1140 p.
- (25) Adam z *Weleslavína*, Daniel, 1546–1599. Sylva quadrilingvis vocabulorum et phrasium Bohemicae, Latinae, Graecae et Germanicae linguae; in vsvm studiosae inventivis scholasticae, natvrali methodo alphabeti Bohemici in ordinem disposita & Poëticarum phrasium copiosá supellectili locupletata. Ad calcem Sylvae adiectus est locupletissimus index omnium vocum et locutionum Germanicarum, quibus Bohemica, Latina & Graeca synonymice explicantur; in gratiam eorum, qui ex Germanicis, Latina & Bohemica discere cupiunt, contextus. Haec omnia nunc primum eduntur. [Pragae, Typis D. Adami] 1598. Bound with the author's Nomenclator quadrilingvis Boemico-latino-graecogermanicus. [Pragae, 1598].
- (26) Černovický, Pavel, d. 1632. Vocabularium hoc rhythmico-Bohemicum . . . discipulis suis charissimis d. d. d. Paulus Czernovicenus. Pragae, Impressum typis S. Adami, 1614. 34 p.*
- (27) Leyser, Polykarp, 1552–1610. Wysvětlenj křestianského katechysmu w osmi kázanjch zawřeně. W němž sprostně se vkazuge w kterých artykuljch geho Kalwjni s námi ewangelistskými na odporu gsau a gcy zffalsowati chtěgij. Z němec-kého zazyku w český přeloženě. [2 vyd. W Velkých Němčicích, Nákl. Zá-worky Lipsenského, 1615]. clvi l.*
- (28) Bible. Czech. 1618. Biblj swatá, knihy Starého y Nowého zákona kanonzowané w sobě obsahugjcy. Pilné a sprosté, gazyku nasseho českého milowných, rozebránj od Wiktorýna Wrbenského. W Hradcy Králowy nad Labem, W impressy M. Kleinwechtera [1618]. 438 p.*
- (29) Theobald, Zacharias, 1584–1627. Hussiten Krieg: darinnen begriffen des Leben, die Lehr, der Todt Johannis HussI, auch wie derselbe von den Böhmen, besonders Johann Zischka ist gerochen, unnd seine Lehr hernacher in dem Königreich erhalten worden . . . Mit zweyen Theilen verm., biss auff Sleidanum continuiert. Mit etlichen nohtwendigen Contrafeyungen verm. 3. Ed. Nürnberg, S. Halbmayer, 1621–24 [v. 1, 1624]. 3 v. in 1.
- (30) Deset pékných modliteb z těch wěcý kterež modlitba Páně w sobě zawjrá, složených. [n. p., 1635.]. 70 p.*
- (31) Donatus, Aelius. Donat exponovaný. Donati elementa de etymologia partium oratione [sic] cum interpretatione Boemica ad collationem, &c. Lithomisslii, Excudebat M. V. Brzezyna [1647]. [88] l.*
- (32) Lasicki, Jan, b. 1534. Historiae de origine et rebus gestis Fratrum Bohemicorum liber octavus, qui est de moribus & institutis eorum, ob praesentem rerum statum seorsim editus . . . Adduntur tamen reliquorum vii librorum argumenta, & particularia quaedam excerpta. Atque in gratiam Fratrum Polonorum de prima Ecclesiarum Fratrum in Polonia origine succincta narratio. [Basileae?] 1649. 392 p.
- (33) Kalendář hospodářský a kancelářský ku potřebě pánům, auředlnjkům, pjsařům, prokurátorům . . . W. Litomyssli, Wytissten w J. Arnolta Hradeckého, 1658. 1 v.*
- (34) Balbín, Bohuslav Alois, 1621–1688. Epitome historica rerum Bohemicarum; quam Boleslaviensem historiam placuit appellare. In ea, pleraque in historiis nostris incerta . . . quinque libris explicantur & statuuntur. Adjecti sunt libri duo, VI & VII., de antiquissimo Boleslaviensis Ecclesiae Collegio; deque origine a miraculis magnae Dei matris, quae ibidem in basilica sua summa populi veneratione colitur. Pragae, Typis Universitatis Carolo-Ferdinandae, 1677, '73. 631, 61, 118 p.
- (35) Courieuser Geschichts-Calender des berühmten und sieghaftten hussitischen Kriegs-Heldens, Johannis Ziskae. Darinnen dieses genereusen Capitains geführte Kriege und notable Victorien von anno 1417 biss auff seinen Successorem Procopium Rasum Magnum, anno 1424 beschrieben sind. Durch eines geneigten Freundes Hand. Bremen, P. G. Saurman, 1699. 46 p.*

- (36) Hájek, Václav, *d.* 1553.

Annales Bohemorum e Bohemica editione Latine redditi, et notis illustrati a Victorino a S. Cruce. Nunc plurimis animadversionibus historico-chronologico-criticis, nec non diplomatibus, literis publicis, re genealogica, numaria, varique generis antiquis aeri incisus monumentis aucti a Gelasio a S. Catharina. Pragae, Litteris viduae Kirchneri [1761]–82. 6 v.

- (37) Hartman, Adam, *17th cent.*

*Hystoria o těžkých protiwenstwjch Cýrkwe české, hned od počátku gegjho na wjru křestianskau obrácenj, w létu Páně 894, až do léta 1632, za panowánj Ferdynanda druhého. S připogenjm Hystorye o persekucý Waldenských, roku 1655 stalé. W Hříberku, v J. S. Landolta, 1844. 360 p.**

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Annual Report on Acquisitions

1897

Manuscripts¹

A RECENT number (January 1957) of *Library Trends* was devoted to "manuscripts and archives." In it, the issue editor, Dr. R. W. G. Vail, observed that "manuscripts and archives are the most important sources of the scholar for only through them, supplemented by contemporary newspapers, broadsides, caricatures, and controversial pamphlets, can he hope to find the facts and the real flavor of the period of his studies." Another contributor drew attention to the increasing and intensifying interest, on the part of historians, in the very recent past, adding, "The searchers after yesterday are impatient and impassioned. They will not be denied." This philosophy and this current preoccupation are both reflected in the Library's manuscript acquisitions during the last calendar year. Numerically they exceeded 460,000 pieces; they were received in nearly 280 separate groups or collections. Preponderantly they came as gifts and exhibited not only an extraordinary variety of content, but a mounting and salutary concern by participants in national affairs for the preservation of those materials which are essential to an understanding of our time.

Personal Papers

Families

A personal memorandum-book kept by Isaac Shelby in 1792-94, during his serv-

ice as first Governor of Kentucky, has been received as a gift from his great-granddaughter, Miss Susannah Preston Shelby Grigsby, and added to her earlier gifts of Shelby family papers.² In this 49-page record Governor Shelby entered memoranda of his official correspondence and orders designed to increase the safety of citizens in the new frontier State, his nominations and appointments, and reminders of things he proposed to do. The complete text of the memorandum-book, edited by Mabel C. Weaks, Archivist of the Filson Club of Louisville, Ky., and supplemented by material drawn from Governor Shelby's executive journal, has been published in the *Filson Club Historical Quarterly*, vol. 30, no. 3 (July 1956), p. [203]-31.

Mrs. Katharine H. Van Loan has presented 22 papers (1791-1850) of or related to John Mason, son of the statesman George Mason, of "Gunston Hall" in Fairfax County, Va., as an addition to the Mason family papers. John Mason, who received his training as a merchant in the counting-house of William Hartshorne, of Alexandria, Va., entered into partnership with James and Joseph Fenwick of Maryland in 1788, and the partners established commercial houses in Georgetown, Md., and Bordeaux, France. Most of the manuscripts in Mrs. Van Loan's gift are business letters relating to tobacco trade with France which were addressed to John Mason himself or to the firm of Fenwick, Mason, & Co. Also included are a brief autobiographical sketch by Mason and let-

¹ Additions to the holdings of the Manuscript Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the field of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

² *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 140-53; XIII (May 1956), 147.

ters he received from his wife and from his son John.

Additional material on American trade with China during the second quarter of the nineteenth century has been given by Mrs. Walter S. Franklin to supplement the Latimer family papers.³ Most of the 33 pieces are dated between 1828 and 1832 and consist of business communications addressed by American merchants to John R. Latimer, director of the Latimer family office and commission agent in Canton. Appended to several of the letters ordering silks are small samples, which appear to have retained much of their original vivid hues. Among the communications in Chinese are instructions and regulations on the conduct of trade from Chinese Hong merchants to Western traders resident in Canton.

A group of about 50 Chase-Smith family papers, dated 1812-75, centers around Dudley Chase, U. S. Senator from Vermont (1813-17 and 1825-31), and his nephew Addison Smith, who moved from New England to Ohio and later to Indiana. In a series of letters to his uncle, Smith told something of his new life and discussed economic conditions in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ind. The transplanted New Englander could not agree with his neighbors in politics and was shocked by the turbulence of the Presidential campaign of 1828. Strongly favoring John Quincy Adams for reelection, Smith commented in a letter of September 15, 1828, to Senator Chase: "Does it not almost shake your faith in the permanency of our Government to find so many, so enthusiastically attached to the cause of old *Hickory*?"

Mr. Edwin Wentworth Adams and Miss Elizabeth Adams have presented a group of 110 letters written during the Civil War by members of the Wentworth family of

³ The main body of these papers was described in *QJCA*, VI (May 1949), 82.

Massachusetts. A number of these letters describe the war experiences of Edwin O. Wentworth, who joined Company I of the 37th Massachusetts Volunteers in August 1862 and took part in most of the principal battles fought in Maryland and Virginia until he was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Col. Henry Breckinridge, prominent lawyer and Assistant Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson, has added to the small group of his papers described in last year's reports⁴ over 2,000 pieces, composed primarily of correspondence and speeches for the years 1913-45. These papers, combined with those in the earlier gift, will form a valuable segment of the Library's extensive collection of Breckinridge family papers. Several hundred letters and memoranda pertaining to Colonel Breckinridge's service as Assistant Secretary of War (1913-16) are included, as are papers relating to his senatorial campaign in New York, in 1934, as candidate of the Constitution Party. A large amount of correspondence reflects his opposition to New Deal policies, which led him to make an attempt to become the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1936 and, when this was unsuccessful, to support the Republican nominee, Alfred M. Landon. Among his many correspondents, in addition to Mr. Landon, were Herbert Hoover, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Gen. John J. Pershing, Charles Evans Hughes, Abraham Flexner, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, William Allen White, and Bainbridge Colby. Some family correspondence, chiefly with Desha Breckinridge, covers the period 1919-34.

The collection of McCook family papers⁵ has also been enlarged through the

⁴ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 147-48.

⁵ An asterisk (*) will be used throughout this report to denote manuscript collections which may be consulted only by special permission. Such permission should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscript Division.

continued generosity of Mrs. Katharine McCook Knox.

Presidents of the United States

One of Thomas Jefferson's many interests was the development of his gardens at Monticello. His manuscript notes on work done in the orchard there in the summer of 1783 have been acquired and added to the Jefferson papers. Apparently unpublished and not a part of his extensive record known as the "Garden Book," this fragment throws light on the hitherto little-known condition of the Monticello gardens at that time. The notes display Jefferson's interest in both horticulture and botany, for in addition to the orchard record the closely written pages bear a list of ornamental and shade trees found in Virginia, each with its botanical name.

Mrs. Bancroft Hill and the late Mr. Hill generously presented a copy of the first American edition of Cicero's *De re publica* (1823), in which Thomas Jefferson inscribed on three preliminary leaves a letter to a young namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, as well as other messages of inspiration and advice. This gift, which has been associated with the Jefferson collection, was described in "Mr. Jefferson to His Namesakes," by David C. Mearns, in the November 1956 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.

When the article was published, the identity of little Thomas Jefferson Smith had not been established. The mystery has since been resolved by E. Millicent Sowerby, who has found in the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia a letter from Mr. Jefferson, dated from Monticello, "April 13.25" (his eighty-second birthday), and addressed to Gen. John Spear Smith of Baltimore:

The value which Mrs Smith and yourself are so kind as to place on the trifle I sent my name sake is far beyond it's merit. if however it should, at any time confirm him in a single virtue we shall all be richly repaid. but if our University becomes what it now promises to

be, I hope it will afford him more copious lessons of virtue, science, and sound principles of republicanism. this last will be peculiarly attended to in our institution. . . .

According to a manuscript genealogical table in the Samuel Smith papers, Thomas Jefferson Smith was the fourth child born to John Spear Smith and his wife, the former Cary Anne Nicholas. John Spear Smith (ca. 1790-1866), one-time chargé d'affaires at the American Legation in London, judge of the Maryland Orphans' Court, and first president of the Maryland Historical Society, was the son of Samuel Smith (1752-1839), who, from March 31 to June 13, 1801, while a Member of Congress, had served Mr. Jefferson "as virtual secretary of the navy."

Miss Sowerby's researches have led also to the discovery of further information concerning the book which Mr. Jefferson inscribed to Thomas Jefferson Smith. In the Coolidge-Jefferson collection, in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Miss Sowerby came upon a letter which Mr. Jefferson wrote on October 13, 1824, to Frederick A. Mayo, Richmond bookbinder:

I inclose you a volume to be bound with as much dispatch as good pressure will admit. do it in red morocco with gilt leaves, and 2. or 3. leaves of good writing paper at the beginning and blank will admit writing on. send it through the mail as soon as ready.

P.S. letter the book "Cicero de republica."

Andrew Jackson's trust in Samuel Swartwout, who was later to become a dangerous embezzler, is reconfirmed in the recipient's copy of a letter that has been added to the Jackson collection. On September 29, 1819, Jackson wrote Swartwout from the Hermitage: "I need not express to you, the high sence of gratitude I feel for the friendship and interest you express for my happiness and welfare . . . your friendly Sentiments are warmly reciprocated on my part." Swartwout, who had been one of Aaron Burr's lieutenants at the time of the Burr conspiracy, became an

energetic supporter of Jackson, and the too-trusting President appointed him collector of the port of New York. In this post, between 1829 and 1838, he pocketed more than a million dollars.

Three diaries and a scrapbook have been added to the family papers of James A. Garfield* as a gift from the former President's son, Mr. Abram Garfield. A 271-page pocket-size volume, containing entries from July 13 to November 6, 1867, provides an interesting account by James A. Garfield of a trip he made to Europe, and a second diary is his record of the part he played in political campaigns, mainly in Ohio and Illinois, in 1866-71. The entries in the third diary, kept by Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield, date from March 1 to April 20, 1881, and thus cover her husband's inauguration as President and her first weeks as First Lady. Looking back to his selection as a candidate for the office, she wrote: "I know General Garfield did not desire the nomination for the Presidency and . . . when the telegram came telling me that it had been done, I did not know whether to be sad or rejoice."

The William Howard Taft collection*⁶ was augmented by a gift, from Mrs. Helen Taft Manning, of the last 13 letters she received from her father, then Chief Justice of the United States. In these letters, which were written between 1927 and 1929, he discussed people and events in the Capital, the national political situation, cases before the Court, and his fight for a Supreme Court building. The Chief Justice was amused by the determination of his colleague, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, to become the oldest member to serve on the Court, and thus to exceed the record that Chief Justice Roger B. Taney had set in the nineteenth century. In that pre-airconditioning age Mr. Taft was

very conscious of the weather; with summer approaching he wrote Mrs. Manning: "I beg to assure you that there are more comfortable things than a judicial robe."

A draft of President Woodrow Wilson's "Appeal to the Voters to Return a Democratic Congress," a statement which was issued on October 25, 1918, in an effort to insure a continuation of his policies, has been added to the Wilson papers.* The draft, a typescript copy with penciled annotations by the President, is accompanied by two typescript pages of revisions dated October 18—evidence of Wilson's careful preparation of his public statements.

Cabinet Members

Two additions to the papers of Robert Lansing* (1864-1928), Secretary of State under President Wilson, have been received. Mr. Lansing's nephew, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, has presented a typescript draft of a volume entitled "The Conduct of American Foreign Relations, 1915-1920," which was evidently prepared by Mr. Lansing to explain his course in charting the foreign policy of the United States during that period. Some of the material in this manuscript, which contains chapters on "Pan Americanism," "Traffic in Munitions of War," "The Fourteen Points," and "The Lusitania Case," was used in the *War Memoirs of Robert Lansing* (1935). Mr. Lansing's sister, the late Emma Sterling Lansing, gave 13 volumes of scrapbooks for the years 1890-1933, which she and Secretary Lansing's wife prepared. These include correspondence of congratulation and condolence, invitations, photographs, and clippings on Mr. Lansing's career.

A small but extremely interesting group of papers of Bainbridge Colby* (1869-1950), who followed Robert Lansing as Secretary of State in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet, has been received from Mrs. Colby and added to the main body of Colby

*The William Howard Taft papers received previously were described in *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 170.

papers described in last year's report.⁷ The gift of 42 pieces includes 9 letters written by President Wilson between 1918 and 1920, in one of which he thanks Mr. Colby for his draft of the 1920 Thanksgiving Proclamation. A letter of Mr. Colby's, August 9, 1920, bears the President's endorsed approval of his Secretary's draft note on the Polish situation. The diverse group contains, too, several drafts of the 1912 convention call of the Progressive Party, annotated and initialed by Theodore Roosevelt, and the confidential report of an interview with President Wilson on September 27, 1920, by William Hawkins, then president of the United Press.

The Josephus Daniels papers have been enlarged by his sons, who gave the main body of their father's papers in 1948.⁸ The new material consists of about 500 pieces, which date from 1912 to 1947 and thus cover most of Mr. Daniels' career as public servant and as editor of his Raleigh newspaper, *The News and Observer*. Perhaps of most interest to the student of recent history is the correspondence in April and May 1912 concerning the campaign in North Carolina for Woodrow Wilson's nomination for President. In addition to correspondence with the candidate, there are also exchanges with Stephen E. Williams ("Manager of North Carolina for Wilson") and other Democratic leaders in the State. Mr. Daniels, who was to become President Wilson's Secretary of the Navy within a year, wrote to him on May 1, 1912: "Your friends here think you will carry North Carolina and we are leaving no stone unturned." Other material in the gift includes letters of congratulation upon Mr. Daniels' appointment as ambassador to Mexico in 1933, clippings on his retirement from that position; speeches, and articles.

⁷ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 150-51.

⁸ Described in *QJCA*, VI (May 1949), 87.

Mr. Paul C. Wilbur has presented approximately 700 papers of his father, Curtis Dwight Wilbur (1867-1954). Mr. Wilbur, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and a forthright speaker on national affairs, had attained a position of eminence in the law when President Coolidge appointed him Secretary of the Navy, in 1924, to succeed Edwin Denby, who had resigned. The papers are comprised for the most part of an extensive file of speeches delivered by Secretary Wilbur during the years he held the Cabinet post, 1924-29.

Members of Congress

On August 6, 1789, Elbridge Gerry, a Representative from Massachusetts in the First Congress, moved that a committee be appointed "to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of Congress, with an estimate of the expense, and the best mode of procuring them." Gerry later became a member of the committee and submitted its report, which proposed the establishment of a library for Congress, on June 23, 1790. Two letters in a small group added to the Elbridge Gerry papers show that his interest in the new venture was not altogether popular in Massachusetts; written by Samuel Dexter of Weston on July 10 and 31, 1790, they are filled with political advice and admonition and inform Gerry that his activity in "forwarding the plan of a congressional library" was one of five points of criticism of him among his Massachusetts constituents.

Certified typescript copies of 5 letters to Elihu B. Washburne, Member of Congress from Illinois (1853-69), have been placed with the Washburne papers to take the place of originals which were destroyed many years ago. The letters, written between 1863 and 1868 by Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, are sharply critical of Union military leaders during the Civil War.

The distinguished and varied career of Joseph ("Fighting Joe") Wheeler (1836-1906) as Confederate general and later general of the U. S. Army, as Member of Congress from Alabama, and as businessman, lawyer, and author is documented in some 75,000 Wheeler papers which have been placed in the Library by his granddaughter, Mrs. John LeGrand. The earliest group is dated about 1820 and consists of correspondence and account books of General Wheeler's father. His own papers begin with records that date from his student days at West Point, where he was a member of the class of 1859. In February 1861, before the fall of Fort Sumter, he resigned from the U. S. Army and accepted a commission in the Confederate forces. His papers contain abundant material, in the form of correspondence, orders, and other military records, for a study of his service as one of the greatest Confederate cavalry leaders during the Civil War. Several communications from another great Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, whose letters are exceedingly rare, are in the Wheeler Civil War correspondence. General Wheeler served as Member of Congress from Alabama for brief periods in 1881-83 and from 1885 to 1900; during these years, for which there are extensive files in his papers, he favored a low tariff and was active in military affairs. A consistent advocate of reconciliation between North and South, General Wheeler applied and was accepted for service in the U. S. Army at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. There are papers concerning his action as major general of volunteers in Cuba during this conflict. He later became brigadier general in the Regular Army and continued in active service until 1900.

The Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich papers* have been more than doubled in size by a gift of about 5,000 pieces, received from his children. The new material dates from

1879 to 1906, and thus covers a large part of the period Mr. Aldrich served in Congress as Representative (1879-81) and Senator (1881-1911) from Rhode Island. It depicts his close affiliation with the manufacturing and financial interests of New England, his steady consolidation of local political strength, and his entry into the powerful group of Senators known from 1897 to 1905 as "The Big Four." He was identified especially with tariff and currency legislation; this is clearly reflected in his papers. There is also material concerned with his role as member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia; and a series of appointment books kept by Mrs. Aldrich, in which the family's social engagements with important political and diplomatic figures were entered, and, on occasion, the Senator's cardplaying appointments with a small coterie of his senatorial intimates known as "The School of Philosophy." Among Senator Aldrich's business friends, as shown by his correspondence, were Henry White Cannon, New York banker, Charles Francis Choate, railroad owner, William Thomas Nicholson, steel-file manufacturer, and William Whitman, manufacturer of woolen goods. Political correspondents included Senators Henry B. Anthony and Jonathan Chace of Rhode Island, Eugene Hale of Maine, William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, and Johnson Newlon Camden of West Virginia.

The papers of George W. Norris* (1861-1944) have again been enlarged by the generous gift of about 15,000 items from his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Robertson. This gift, like that described in last year's report,⁹ relates to the early career of Senator Norris and consists chiefly of correspondence, 1885-1913. The papers give further insight into the activities of a small-town Republican

* *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 152.

lawyer coping with problems presented by the depression years of the 1890's, and they provide excellent coverage of Nebraska politics during the entire period. There is material on various campaigns in the State, including that of 1908, when the Democrats under William Jennings Bryan swept Nebraska and Mr. Norris, as he later wrote, "was elected by the narrow margin of twenty-two votes and my district comprises nineteen counties."

A recently discovered group of papers of Thomas J. Walsh (1859-1933), Senator from Montana, has been received from Mrs. Genevieve Walsh Gudger, who presented the main body of her father's papers in 1936. Numbering about 8,000 items and covering the period 1921-33, the papers are largely concerned with the World Court at the Hague; Senator Walsh, who was a strong supporter of Woodrow Wilson's programs and policies, is shown by this file to have been a leading and able proponent of the organization. His correspondents on World Court matters included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, John E. Faville, Manley O. Hudson, John Bassett Moore, Ellery Sedgwick, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary E. Woolley, and Col. Robert R. McCormick. The latter wrote to Walsh in 1927: "Thank you very much for your courtesy in speaking over WGN last night . . . I have only one regret and that is—you pretty nearly converted my wife to your way of thinking." Among other topics dealt with in this supplement to the Walsh papers are farm and railway legislation, reclamation and irrigation projects, oil and gas interests, and Indian affairs.

Papers of John E. Erickson (1863-1946) for the two years he served in the Senate, as appointed successor to Senator Walsh, have been given by Mrs. Erickson. The 9,000 items are chiefly related to such matters as the Flathead River project, farm legislation, and Federal farm loans in Montana.

Clare Boothe Luce, author, journalist, playwright, former Member of Congress from Connecticut and ambassador to Italy, has presented a large first installment of her private papers. The material thus far received is dated from 1930 to 1951, but a large proportion of it covers the years 1943-46, when Mrs. Luce was serving in Congress. The papers are entirely restricted at the present time. Public notice will be given when their organization is completed and requests to consult them will be entertained.

Members of the Armed Forces

During the Civil War Capt. Orrin E. Hine of Company E, 50th N. Y. Engineer Volunteers, was stationed at the Engineer Depot near the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of supplying pontoons and associated equipment to the Army of the Potomac. Approximately 50 letters and telegrams he received there in 1862-63 have been given by Mr. Virgil C. Jones. The following excerpts from a letter Capt. Edward J. Strang wrote Captain Hine from the headquarters camp of the Engineer Brigade near Falmouth, Va., indicate that engineering equipment was not the latter's only stock-in-trade: "Enclosed you will find a long order for pontoon material, will you please send it as soon as possible. I want you to see John Farrell and tell him to send me two barrells of good bottle ale . . . Tom Clark was to get me some segars. If he has got them send them also." Then he continued in a more general vein: "We are not allowed any newspapers, consequently we have no news . . . Stonewall Jackson is dangerously wounded . . . I suppose we shall again cross the river tomorrow night or Monday, but we never shall go to Richmond by this route."

An account of the Civil War experiences of Edward Pendleton, a private in Company G, 27th Regiment Massachusetts

Volunteer Infantry, has been presented by his grandson, Dr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Company G was organized in July 1861 and was discharged in July 1865. The 24-page journal contains an account of the company's principal engagements, first in the vicinity of New Bern, N. C., later around Petersburg, Va., and finally at the occupation of Kinston, N. C. In describing the action near Petersburg, Pendleton wrote that his company "went as far as Chester Station where we met the Rebs and had a sharp skirmish . . . as our orders were not to bring on a general fight we did not follow up, [I] have no doubt but that we could have taken Petersburg that night [a task] that afterward cost so much trouble." Detailed information about United States army hospitals in and near Memphis, Tenn., during the Civil War is contained in a group of 200 letters by, to, and relating to Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, which have been given by Mrs. Irwin Wright.

Students of military history, and especially that of World War I, will be interested in the papers of Henry T. Allen (1859-1930), which have been received from his son, Col. Henry T. Allen, Jr. A career officer, "Hal" Allen's first assignment took him to Alaska with an exploring party in 1885-86. He served subsequently as military attaché in Saint Petersburg (1890-95) and Berlin (1897-98), as Governor of Leyte in the Philippines (1901), and as a member of the Mexican Expedition of 1916. General Allen led the 90th Division on the Western front during World War I and on the cessation of hostilities was appointed commander of the American Forces of Occupation on the Rhine, a position he held until the American withdrawal in 1923. He made a number of penetrating, all too prophetic, observations in his journal during this period, among them this entry of February 1, 1920:

Large numbers of Soviet troops are threatening Roumania, and Poland is living under a constant menace by them of invasion. It may be that the allies in the end may have to depend upon Germany to keep this horde of reds back in Eastern Europe. Nothing is more remarkable than the fact that there may be found still people credited with intelligence who claim to believe that the days of war are past.

In 1928 General Allen, having retired from military service, was considered a potential running-mate for Governor Al Smith. Although this possibility did not materialize, he was active in organizing various veterans' groups for Smith. General Allen's life is mirrored in this rich collection, which numbers some 17,500 items and covers the years 1878-1930. The papers include an extensive correspondence with prominent men, as well as journals, military reports, and speeches.

Vice Adm. Emory Scott Land, USN, Ret., has presented his personal papers. Dating from 1903 to 1952 and numbering about 5,000 items, they include correspondence, speeches, copies of orders, occasional brief diary notes, photographs, and scrapbooks. The papers are primarily concerned with his service as assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, 1926-28; as chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, 1932-37; as chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, 1938-46; and as administrator of the War Shipping Administration during World War II. They include some material, nevertheless, on his service as assistant naval attaché in London in 1920-21, and there are papers relating to the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., of which Admiral Land was an officer, and to his role as adviser to Charles A. Lindbergh after the latter's epochal flight to Paris in 1927. Admiral Land's correspondents include Joseph P. Kennedy, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Admirals Richard E. Byrd, William S. Sims, and David Watson Taylor, shipbuild-

ers Homer L. Ferguson and Edgar E. Kaiser, aeronautical engineer Jerome C. Hunsaker, and aircraft manufacturer William Edward Boeing.

Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm has added 25 items, dated between 1904 and 1910, to his papers, which were described in the May 1955 issue of the *Quarterly Journal*. The material includes diaries of Henry M. Weaver for the years 1904-9, which contain references to the early flights of Wilbur and Orville Wright; and correspondence with Mr. Weaver and the Wright brothers concerning the formation of a business association. General Lahm wrote of Wilbur Wright in a letter of July 8, 1908, to Mr. Weaver: "He has immense faith in himself, and it is justifiable; he is not mercenary, and I believe that his greatest ambition is to stand some day in marble with outstretched index finger pointing into the aerial ocean, the man who showed humanity how to fly . . . he should have it and will."

Additions to the large Naval Historical Foundation Collection during the year include the journal of Midshipman William R. Rodgers for the years 1813-18, in which he described his service on board the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, the U. S. brig *Boxer*, and the merchant brig *Wilson* in the Atlantic trade; originals and reproductions of 19 drawings and plans of the famous frigate *Constellation*, sister ship of the *Constitution*, 1795-1904; and 13 orders, dated 1862-97, which relate to the career of naval Chief Engineer William W. Dungan. Additions to the Frank R. McCoy papers have also been received as the gift of Mrs. McCoy.

Writers

The papers of Irwin Edman (1896-1954), writer, philosopher, and educator, have been received as a gift from his sister, Mrs. Lester Markel. The versatile Dr. Edman, who was a member of the Philosophy

Department of Columbia University for many years, was also the author of a number of books, among them *The Philosopher's Holiday* (1938), and a frequent contributor of articles, book reviews, and light verse to *The New Yorker*, *Harper's Magazine*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The Saturday Review*, and other journals. The Edman papers, composed of drafts of his published works and some unpublished materials, contain an estimated 1,500 items derived from Dr. Edman's literary and professional career in the years 1931-54. His poems appear to have taken shape at odd moments, and they were jotted down on small scraps of paper. One small leaf bears a verse that describes an oral examination from the professor's point of view:

"It's spring and here I sit, poor me,

Cross questioning a Ph. D.

The air is soft, the sun is hot,

It's nice outside, where I am not."

The distinguished playwright, Maxwell Anderson, has selected the Library as the repository of his papers and has presented during the year the manuscripts of a number of his writings. Represented in the group of 23 plays are his best-known, prize-winning works and a few unpublished dramas. There are also the manuscript of his volume of poetry, *You Who Have Dreams* (1925), and a group of poems that have not yet appeared in print. Other materials include unpublished interviews with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Arthur William Tedder, which were taken down in Africa during World War II. The Anderson papers are, for the most part, written in longhand in notebooks and carefully dated; their various revisions, excisions, and additions will enable the student to trace the development of the various works.

Additions to the papers of a number of writers have also been received.

The collection which Charles E. Feinberg established last year in memory of

Horace and Anne Montgomerie Traubel¹⁰ has been enlarged by gifts from Mr. Feinberg, Miss Gertrude Traubel, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bain. Most of the new material, some 4,000 pieces, is composed of papers of Horace Traubel (1858-1919), a friend and literary executor of Walt Whitman. These include the manuscript and proofs of Mr. Traubel's major work, *With Walt Whitman in Camden* (1905-14); manuscripts written for his magazine, *The Conservator*; and his correspondence with Brand Whitlock, Charles W. Stoddard, Joaquin Miller, Yone Noguchi, Eugene V. Debs, and others, which relates to Whitman and also, to some extent, to the socialist movement in the United States. Additions have been made to two other collections of Whitman interest as well. Mr. Feinberg has given letters pertaining to the poet by Henry S. Saunders, Harriet Sprague, Margaret Deland, and John Erskine for incorporation into the Charles N. Elliot collection; and Mr. Herbert S. Harned has permitted the Library to make photocopies of the three-volume unpublished memoirs of his father, Thomas B. Harned, who was another of Whitman's literary executors, for inclusion in the Harned collection.

Burton E. Stevenson has added to his papers approximately 700 pieces of correspondence, which are dated from 1900 to 1956. Many of the letters are from his literary agent, Paul Reynolds, and from the publishers of his books. Among other correspondents represented in this segment of the Stevenson papers are Woodrow Wilson, W. Somerset Maugham, Russell Janney, George Iles, Henry Van Dyke, and Reginald Wright Kauffman.

Col. Newman Smith, AUS, Ret., has presented a group of letters he and Mrs. Smith received from Albert Jay Nock, as an addition to the Nock collection. In a letter of

March 19, 1930, to Colonel Smith, Nock expressed surprise that Columbia University had offered him a visiting professorship on such "uncommonly handsome" terms:

The whole thing challenges my curiosity, for I am perfectly well known to every one there as an anarchist, individualist, and single-taxer, who not only never concealed his convictions, but always blew his bugle about them good and loud.

Kenneth Roberts has added about 700 items to his papers, described in last year's report.¹¹ Most of these relate to his latest historical novel, *Boon Island*, and include notes, manuscripts, typed drafts, and galley proofs of this account of the wreck of the *Nottingham Galley* off the coast of New England in 1710. There is also a small amount of material related to the introduction he wrote for *North of Grand Central* (1956).

The papers of Herbert Corey (1872-1954)¹² have been supplemented by a gift of about 1,000 items from Mrs. Corey. Of particular interest is the unpublished manuscript of the journalist's autobiography, in which he wished to tell "what one graceless boy saw during what was, perhaps, the most significant seventy years in American history"—a period which began "when the last buffalo herd was being slaughtered." There also are correspondence, notes for articles, the manuscripts of several of Mr. Corey's stories, and material on Herbert Hoover and on Simon Lake, which was used in his books *The Truth About Hoover* (1932) and *Submarine* (1938).

Other Public Figures

The papers of Herbert Putnam (1861-1955), Librarian and later Librarian Emeritus of Congress from 1899 to 1955, have been received as a gift from his daughters, Mrs. Eliot O'Hara and Miss Brenda Put-

¹¹ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 157.

¹² The Corey papers were described in *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 156-57.

¹⁰ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 166.

nam. Among them is a series of guest books in which the men and women who enjoyed the rare privilege of attending Dr. Putnam's Round Table luncheons inscribed their names. The significance of these records extends beyond an array of honored signatures, for the Round Table occupied a unique place in the intellectual history of the United States for more than a quarter of a century. The roll includes three men who later became Presidents of the United States—William Howard Taft, Calvin Coolidge, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Arctic explorer Roald Amundsen, Wilfred Grenfell, Susan B. Anthony, Alexander Graham Bell; distinguished jurists Oliver Wendell Holmes and Felix Frankfurter; personages from the theatre—J. Forbes-Robertson, George Arliss, and Miss Julia Marlowe, who arrived "ten minutes late" in March 1900; a number of famous visitors from abroad—Cecil Spring-Rice, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Arthur James Balfour, and Count von Zeppelin; and other publishers, literary figures, philosophers, historians and educators. The participants consciously or unconsciously fulfilled the function of a privy council and had a part in guiding the progress of the Library of Congress. The papers also contain Dr. Putnam's correspondence, mainly for the years 1929-39, and articles and speeches dated from 1887 to 1931.

A frequent guest at Dr. Putnam's Round Table was John Franklin Jameson (1859-1937), whose personal and professional papers have been presented by his son, Francis Christie Jameson, and by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. During an active scholarly career of more than half a century, Dr. Jameson came to be recognized as the dean of American historians—a title fairly earned not merely by seniority but by unique service to his fellow-workers. As teacher, editor, director of historical research at the Carnegie Institution, foresighted counsellor of the Ameri-

can Historical Association, and finally as chief of the Library's Manuscript Division, no man did so much to promote research in American history and establish high standards of workmanship. His own writings and editorial work, though substantial, were subordinate to those which he was able to produce through his service to the course of historiography; he spoke of himself as "an historical powder-monkey, to pass forward ammunition to historical gunners," and wrote to Sir George M. Trevelyan on May 14, 1920:

You certainly have a wonderful gift in biography. The volume made me very envious, as indeed all first rate books of history do. I so much intended to be a historian, and should so much have liked to be; but, even assuming that I could have been, my "job" has lain elsewhere. I say with Sir Henry Wotton, though with much more exactitude, "I am but a gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."

Few have enjoyed the eminence in the field of American historical scholarship that Dr. Jameson did, or have exerted greater vision and influence to the ends of serving historical scholarship. He was a moving force behind the copying of archival materials relating to American history abroad; the compilation of the *Dictionary of American Biography*; the establishment of the National Archives; the building of a great collection of personal papers in the Library of Congress; and many other projects that enlarged the resources and horizons of the historians of our country. His papers, which reflect these accomplishments, number about 78,000 pieces in the period from 1867 to 1937. Included are family correspondence,* diaries for the years 1867-1921,* and extensive files of correspondence during his service with the Carnegie Institution. A comparatively small part of this correspondence, and the correspondence carried on by Dr. Jameson in the Library, has been published in *An Historian's World: Selections from the Correspondence of John Franklin Jameson*,

which was edited by Elizabeth Donnan and Leo F. Stock and published by the American Philosophical Society in 1956. As a supplement to the Jameson papers, the Society has given the printer's copy of this edition.

Dr. Solon J. Buck, archivist and historian, has presented about 6,500 of his papers.* These consist for the most part of his professional correspondence as Archivist of the United States, a position in which he served from 1941 to 1948, and as longtime treasurer of the American Historical Association.

Some 4,500 papers of William R. Shepherd (1871-1934), professor of history at Columbia University and specialist in the field of Hispanic American affairs, have been given by Dr. Roscoe R. Hill. They are composed primarily of transcripts of documents related to Spanish America in the Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid and in the Archivo General de Simancas, but they also contain a small group of Shepherd's personal papers, including copies of some of his addresses and articles.

A small group of papers of Thomas Dunn, who was associated with Hedge & Company in China for a number of years and served for a time as vice-consul of the United States in Foochow, has been received as a gift from Miss Ann C. Dunn. Dated between 1859 and 1917, the papers consist of 45 letters, mainly concerned with the management of Dunn's property in Foochow, and 4 letterbooks for the years 1858-64 and 1872-73. Of special interest is the letterbook for 1863-64, which includes a fund of information on various phases of life in China at that time, as well as an account of riots against foreign missionaries and other violence connected with the Taiping Wang rebellion.

Approximately 1,200 papers of the eminent American chemist and physicist, Edward Williams Morley (1838-1923), have been received as a gift from Mr. Howard

R. Williams. They consist mainly of correspondence, dated from 1851 to 1923, and photographs. Long a professor of chemistry at Western Reserve University, Dr. Morley was known for his researches in the variations of atmospheric oxygen content and in the densities of oxygen and hydrogen. His professional correspondence, carried on with leading scientists of America and Europe, is wide-ranging. One letter of September 27, 1896, from a Western Reserve colleague, biologist Francis Hobart Herrick, tells of blood-red tracks he had just seen in the snow in Switzerland: "I at first thought some animal had been recently killed on the spot, but soon concluded that I had come upon the famous red snow of Arctic travelers . . . The plant which [causes the red snow] is a microscopic unicellular alga [and it] must reproduce at a prodigious rate." The correspondence includes a number of interesting personal letters as well, among them letters written by Myron A. Munson when he was serving with the Union Army in 1864.

A small group of papers of Erwin Frink Smith (1854-1927), well-known plant pathologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been given by Mr. Fred Neter in memory of Dr. Smith's widow, the late Ruth Annette (Warren) Smith. The bulk of the papers consists of diaries for the years 1920-27, which include notes on Dr. Smith's laboratory work and extensive reading. A three-volume diary of a trip he made to Europe in the winter of 1924-25 contains drawings of various plants and of architectural details, landscapes, and other sights that caught his interest. The remainder of the material, dated between 1894 and 1925, is fragmentary. It includes a notebook in which plants that Dr. Smith saw in the District of Columbia in 1894 are described; a catalog of his scientific library; notes and illustrations for a projected edition of the poems

of José Maria de Heredia, whose sonnets Dr. Smith translated; and a volume of proofs of the scientist's own poetry.

Mr. Grover Cleveland Loening, prominent aircraft engineer, has enriched the Library's manuscript collections of aeronautical interest by giving his papers, estimated to number about 11,000 items. An extensive personal and business correspondence covers the years 1910-40. Mr. Loening, who later was to be known for the amphibian airplane he invented, applied about 1912 for a position in the "aeroboat" department of the Wright Company: "It requires no special foresight to see," he wrote, "that this is shortly to be the most profitable and the first soundly commercial application of the aeroplane, and I feel sure your attention is already somewhat centered there. I have gone into water flying thoroughly . . . and I feel now, that I understand requirements of the field, in a manner that is a considerable advance on the present state of the art." He became chief engineer of the Wright Company, serving in 1913 and 1914, and thereafter became chief aeronautical engineer of the U. S. Army Air Corps (1914-15) and head of his own aircraft company. His papers contain considerable correspondence with Adm. Richard E. Byrd from 1925 on, many of the letters pertaining to the latter's first Antarctic expedition. Other correspondents include Winthrop W. Aldrich, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Joseph P. Kennedy, Harry Hopkins, Igor Sikorsky, and Winthrop Rockefeller. In addition to correspondence there are clippings on many phases of aeronautical development and on Mr. Loening's own company, copies of his speeches, and photographs, blueprints, and drawings.

Material of interest to a study of the Commission on German Reparations, headed by Charles G. Dawes in 1923-24, is found in some 200 papers of Leonard

Porter Ayres (1879-1946), educator and statistician, which have been received from Mr. Ralph W. Burgess. The material dates from 1919 to 1944 but centers upon Mr. Ayres' work as economic advisor to the American Delegation of the Dawes Commission. Included is a journal for the months of January-March 1924, in which Mr. Ayres discussed the inner workings of the Commission with great frankness. It gives, too, a startling account of German inflation at the time:

I made up a list of the people who had to be tipped before leaving the hotel . . . It cost about twelve dollars worth of marks, or about 51 thousand billion marks.

Other journals of special interest in the papers give Mr. Ayres' account of two trips he made to Europe in September-October 1927 and in August-September 1929.

Mr. Ralph Hayes, business executive, has presented approximately 3,300 of his papers, which are dated between 1916 and 1948. He was private secretary (1916-18) and assistant (1920) to Newton D. Baker during the latter's service as Secretary of War in President Wilson's cabinet, and from this association there developed a warm friendship which endured until Mr. Baker's death in 1937. A large part of the Hayes papers consists of correspondence between the two men, in which they discussed contemporary affairs ranging from the Stokes trial of 1925 in Dayton, Tenn., to policies of the New Deal. In one case Mr. Baker replied to a request from his friend to allow publication and minor editing of a private letter: "I will let 'whiz' stand. It was a great sin when I committed it, but I have adopted Henry Ford's philosophy on that subject. Nobody ever sins or fails. He just accumulates experience." His keen mind and flashing wit are matched in Mr. Hayes' side of the correspondence.

A small group of personal papers of the beloved actress, Maude Adams (1872-

1953), has been received as a gift from Miss Phyllis Robbins, who has also given the corrected manuscript of her book, *Maude Adams: An Intimate Portrait* (1956). The papers include the materials Miss Adams used in writing her autobiography, *The One I Know Least of All*, which was published in the *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1926; her notes and suggestions toward an outline of a proposed series of radio dialogues in which she and Homer Saint-Gaudens were to take part; and copies of several texts she prepared while instructor of dramatics at Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., and of a commencement address on the theatre which she delivered there.

The continuing problems of monopoly versus competition, and the degree and nature of control the Federal Government should exercise over the business community, are reflected interestingly in the papers of the late Wendell Berge, official of the U. S. Department of Justice, which have been presented by Mrs. Berge. Numbering about 12,000 items, the papers include a large amount of correspondence, diary material, notebooks, and scrapbooks, mainly for the period of Mr. Berge's career in the Government service (1930-47). He was called to Washington during the Hoover administration by John Lord O'Brian, then chief of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. He served the Department in various important capacities in the depression, during the operation of the New Deal, and through World War II, and his papers are important for a study of those years.

The papers of Edward O. Tabor (1885-1948), a Pittsburgh lawyer prominent in Czechoslovakian-American circles, have been received from his children. Mr. Tabor was the American-born son of Czechoslovakian immigrants and was naturally interested in his parents' native land. The 3,000 papers deal almost exclusively with the activities—in which Mr. Tabor

took a prominent part—of Czechoslovak-Americans in encouraging and aiding the Czechoslovakian people from 1918 to 1948. His correspondence includes letters from Jan Masaryk, Alice Masaryk, Eduard Beneš, and others, which provide an insight into affairs in that country. One such letter was written to Mr. Tabor by Jan Masaryk when the latter was serving as Czech delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in 1945:

Our situation is fairly complicated and will remain so for some time. We are going to cooperate with Soviet Russia honestly and loyally and under no circumstances are we willing to give up our Western traditional connection . . . it would be futile to expect a full fledged millenium to emerge from our Golden Gate deliberations. If we produce a decent document which will tide us over these very critical next years, I'm sure that our labors have not been in vain.

Welcome additions to the papers or to collections built around the papers of other public figures have been received.

For many years the Benjamin Franklin papers have included only two pages, in letterpress copy, of a charming letter Dr. Franklin wrote to an old friend, Madame Brillon, on April 19, 1788. The second page broke off in the middle of a sentence; the end was missing. Not long ago the editors of the *Papers of Benjamin Franklin* identified a fragment in the Franklin collection of Yale University as the final page of this letter, and Dr. James T. Babb, Yale's Librarian, generously sent it as a gift, so that the two long-separated parts of the letter could be brought together once again.

As an addition to the Joseph Nicolas Nicolle papers, Mr. Albert E. Lownes has given 29 letters, most of which were addressed to the scientist between 1832, the year he came to this country from France, and 1842. Two communications from Capt. Alfred Mordecai show that the Secretary of War in 1832 asked, and received, Nicolle's help in working out forms which

enabled army officers in various parts of the country to assemble and communicate, in a uniform way, information on meteorology, geology, mineralogy, and topography. There are also letters related to Nicollet's expeditions, or to general scientific matters, from Elias Loomis, David Dawson Mitchell, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

Invitations to the wedding of Queen Victoria on February 10, 1840, and to the ball given by the Duke of Wellington on "the day of Her Majesty's Coronation" are among a group of 300 items added to the papers of Andrew Stevenson by his great-granddaughter, Miss Judith Braxton Colston. The gift also includes about 250 letters written to Mr. Stevenson in 1837 while he was American Minister to Great Britain. Among the correspondents represented in this group are Richard Rush, Daniel Webster, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, Joel R. Poinsett, William C. Rives, and Lord Palmerston.

Miss Rena D. Hubbell has added to the Clara Barton papers several documents related to the organization of the Red Cross. There is a register bearing signatures of the persons who attended the meeting at Miss Barton's home on May 21, 1881, to organize the American Association of the Red Cross, and certified copies of the certificates of incorporation of the Association, dated July 1, 1881, and of the American National Red Cross, April 17, 1893. Miss Saidée F. Riccius has also added to her earlier gifts of papers of Clara Barton.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid has presented a valuable addition to her earlier gift of the papers of Whitelaw Reid (1837-1912), diplomat and able successor to Horace Greeley as editor of the *New York Tribune*.¹³ The approximately 3,000 pieces date from 1830 to 1912, with the earliest

material being composed of about 500 letters addressed to Mr. Greeley by Simon Cameron, Salmon P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, Roscoe Conkling, John G. Nicolay, John Sherman, and others. Mr. Reid's own personal and editorial correspondence, which is concentrated around the turn of the century, also includes letters from leading figures of that time. About 200 letters from James G. Blaine, longtime Republican Presidential aspirant from Maine, give an insight into the politics of the latter half of the nineteenth century. He frequently attempted to prod Mr. Reid to more partisan activity, and although he apologized for "officious & extra-zealous" interference on occasion, he continued to suggest editorial policy for the *Tribune*. In private letters he produced caustic, even brutal, characterizations of political enemies. In several scores of letters, John Hay discussed bossism and the machines, and the in-fighting of Republican politicians of the "Gilded Age." Then turning his invective on William Jennings Bryan, "The Boy Orator of the Platte," he declared: "he is begging for the Presidency, as a tramp might beg for a pie, with no idea that it is a matter of any more importance." There are about 50 letters from Andrew Carnegie and almost the same number from members of the Adams family. Henry Adams, especially, shared his ideas with Mr. Reid. And finally, there is an interesting group of several dozen letters from Horace Greeley, most of them written in the almost indecipherable hand of his later years.

An interesting addition to the papers of James A. Robertson (1873-1939), received from Mrs. Robertson, is the page proof of a two-volume work prepared by him for publication by the Florida State Historical Society in 1933, but not in fact published. This is an English translation of Charles de la Roncière's *La Florida Française* (1928), a history of French exploration

¹³ The main body of Reid papers is described in *QJCA*, XI (May 1954), 161-62.

and settlement in the region known as French Florida, with accompanying facsimiles of the pictures which were painted by Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues, the artist who accompanied Laudonnière to Florida in 1564. The pictures were first published by Théodore de Bry in 1590, and the facsimiles in this unpublished work, as in the French edition of 1928, were reproduced from a rare handcolored copy of the De Bry engravings in the Bibliothèque du Service Hydrographique de la Marine in Paris.

Miss Mabel Beck, who was Orville Wright's secretary for a number of years, has given 31 items as an addition to the Wright collection. Dated 1903-42, the material consists of catalogs, sales and training agreements, and form letters of the Wright Company; and articles by and about the Wright brothers.

Five diaries have been added to the Harvey W. Wiley papers as a gift from Mrs. Wiley. Four volumes cover the years 1865-66, 1870, and 1873, and concern Dr. Wiley's student days and his early teaching career at Butler College and the Medical College of Indiana. The fifth volume, for the years 1913-14, contains notes on trips he made as a Chautauqua lecturer and information related to his duties as chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There have also been additions to the papers of William D. Hassett,* Clarence E. Carter, Ben B. Lindsey, Margaret Sanger,* and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr.; and to the John R. Thomas, Jr., collection.

Archives

Early records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc.,* have been received as a gift from the president, Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton. The records are composed essentially of private and business papers of Allan Pinkerton (1819-1884), who founded the agency in 1850. The earliest volume, and one of special interest,

is a combination letterbook and report-book, almost 900 pages in length, which was concerned with the secret service of the Army of the Potomac and of the Provost Marshal's Department from August 21 to November 26, 1861. Mr. Pinkerton, as "Maj. E. J. Allen," was at this time engaged in secret service and counter-espionage work under Gen. George B. McClellan. Two volumes contain Mr. Pinkerton's private letters, 1872-83. The remainder of the material is composed of three volumes of letters of George H. Bangs, head of the detective agency's New York office, most of which were addressed to Mr. Pinkerton, 1869-73; and a daily journal of the New York office from October 1865 to March 1866.

Mr. Detmar H. Finke has presented a curious volume which contains records of both Union and Confederate forces in the Civil War. First used by an Indiana company recruited for the Union Army by Capt. W. B. Hughes of Bloomington, the volume fell into the hands of Confederates at Clinch Mountain, Tenn., in December 1863, and was thereafter used by Company E of the 21st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry. It contains a descriptive roll of this company, a list of its commissioned and noncommissioned officers, and a register of deserters. Mr. Finke's gift was made in memory of his grandfather, John Seymour McNeely, who was a member of the Mississippi unit.

The Library has received by transfer from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare approximately 1,200 papers of the Cuban Educational Association of America, an organization formed in 1898 for the purpose of "advancing the educational interests of young men from Cuba and Puerto Rico whose families and fortunes were prostrated by the Spanish-American War." The leaders in the movement were Gilbert K. Harroun, treasurer of Union College, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler,

who, during his military service in Cuba, had seen the need for improving the level of education in that area. The two were joined by such well-known men as Theodore Roosevelt, Nicholas Murray Butler, and Gen. Leonard Wood, who took active parts in the operations of the Association. American schools, colleges, and universities also reacted favorably, with the result that by 1900 the Association had been able to place 1,500 students in American schools. It was thought for a time that the movement would spread to other parts of the world, particularly to the Philippine Islands, but Mr. Harroun died in 1901, General Wheeler went on to other assignments, and the work gradually lost momentum. Although the student flow was only in one direction, the work of the Association is interesting as a prototype of the more ambitious student-exchange programs of today.

The records of the World Calendar Association, Inc., for the entire period of its existence, 1931-56, have been given by the former president of the organization, Miss Elizabeth Achelis. The association's files, numbering some 85,000 items, include correspondence from persons of many callings in farflung areas of the world. Correspondents include astronomers William H. Barton, Jr., of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City, Sadanobu Inoue of Osaka, and Ch'ing-sung Yu of Nanking, geographer Samuel Whittemore Boggs, and many others. The association's records also contain publicity material, clippings, and photographs, as well as data on the attitudes toward a world calendar of such renowned figures as Mohandas Gandhi and Gregory Francis Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Boris Brasol, chairman of the board of directors of the Poushkin Society in America, has presented the society's archives for the first 20 years of its existence. It was formed in 1935 for the purpose of

promoting interest in Russian literature, particularly the works of Alexander Pushkin, Russian poet. Included in the approximately 3,000 items are correspondence with Andrey Avinoff, Boris Brasol, Prince Serge Obolensky, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Michael Rostovtzeff, Igor Sikorsky, and other prominent Russians; minutes of society meetings; and entries in literary contests and programs of the various commemorative events sponsored by the society.

Accretions to the collection of captured German documents have resulted in enlarging the files of the Deutsches Ausland-Institut, the Zimmerman papers relating to Transylvania, and the Nachlass Ella Triebnigg collection. Other materials received during the year include records and general orders of the ducal Artillerie Compagnie of the Duchy of Nassau, 1821-30.

About 5,000 items added to the records of the American Historical Association consist of correspondence, minutes, notes, and memoranda of the Association for the years 1930, 1932, 1934-35, 1939, and 1946-50; and files of the Council, 1935-36, and of the *American Historical Review*, 1945-49. Manuscripts and corrected versions of material published in *Harper's Magazine* in July 1952 and from April 1953 to June 1954, as well as a file reflecting readers' opinions in 1953-54, have been received as additions to the records of the publishing firm of Harper and Brothers.*

Special Items

A small group of documents concerned with attempts by British sugar-planters and merchants of the West Indies to secure a revision of the Molasses Act has been acquired. Apparently from the law office of John Sharpe, London lawyer for the sugar planters, the manuscripts include a draft and a fair copy of the proposal submitted to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in January 1751, for prohibit-

ing trade in sugar, rum, and molasses with foreign ports; and a list of questions the lawyer planned to put to witnesses during the expected investigation of the sugar trade by the House of Commons. Sharpe's efforts failed: the proposal was strongly opposed by agents of the North American colonies, which depended on trade, and particularly the "triangular trade" with Africa and the Caribbean ports, for their economic existence; the Commissioners did not recommend revision of the Molasses Act; and the inquiry in the House of Commons came to nothing. It was not until 1764 that a new Sugar Act was passed, which virtually granted to the planters the monopoly they had sought earlier.

During a visit to the Library in March 1956, his Excellency John A. Costello, Prime Minister of Ireland, presented five manuscript letters written by the Irish soldier, politician, and wit, Richard Fitzpatrick (1747-1813), to his brother, the second Earl of Ossory, while Fitzpatrick was serving in the British forces during the American Revolution. Four of the letters were written at Philadelphia between March 3, 1777, and March 31, 1778; a fifth, dated July 5, 1777, at the British camp on Staten Island. They contain a series of reflections on the merit, conduct, and probable issue of the war; and they treat in detail of the engagements at Brandywine, Schuylkill, and Germantown, in all of which Fitzpatrick took part. The full texts of these unusually interesting manuscripts are printed on pages 7-17 of Senate Document No. 104, 84th Congress, 2d Session.

A manuscript copy of Beaumarchais' *Le Mariage de Figaro*, reputed to be the prompter's copy used at the first public performance of the play on April 27, 1784, has been received as part of a collection presented in memory of the late Ray Livingston Murphy. Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais completed the first draft

of this well-known play in 1777 while he was also acting as a secret agent of the French Government in supplying military equipment to the struggling American colonies. His firm of Roderique Hortalez & Cie was at this time almost the only source of outside aid being received by the colonies. By early 1778, Beaumarchais' influence at the French court had declined and King Louis XVI, who saw revolutionary influences in *Le Mariage de Figaro*, could not be prevailed on to allow its production until 1784. Other manuscripts in the Ray Livingston Murphy collection are a marriage contract of 1788 which Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and other members of the French royal house signed as witnesses; and several items associated with Comte de Chambord (1820-83), pretender to the French throne.

Mrs. Millicent Todd Bingham, biographer of Emily Dickinson and editor of her letters, presented the autograph manuscripts of three of Miss Dickinson's poems to Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall for the collection in the Poetry Room established in the Library by Mrs. Whittall. The manuscripts show the marked changes which took place in Emily Dickinson's handwriting over a period of more than 20 years. The earliest poem in the group is "The grass so little has to do," which was written in 1862 and closes with the much-discussed line, "I wish I were a hay." The second, "I worked for chaff, and earning wheat," shows the poet's writing of the early 1870's. And the last, "So give me back to death," is written in pencil and dates from about 1884.

Reproductions

Dr. Robert Birley, headmaster of Eton College, has presented a photographic reproduction of a page from a recently discovered "Entry Book" of Dr. Edward Barnard, who was headmaster of this famous English public school from May

1754 to October 1765. Dr. Barnard entered in the record the date of each student's registration, his name, the name of the "dame" with whom he boarded, and the amount of his entrance fee. The photographed page, with entries from May 3 to September 5, 1764, includes the name of one "John Lynch," registered on June 9. The given name was actually not "John" but Thomas, and the young student—Thomas Lynch, Jr., of Charleston, S. C.—was later to become a member of the Continental Congress and sign the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Philip Moylan Lansdale has allowed the Library to photostat 18 manuscripts directed to his forebears between 1771 and 1816. Most of these are letters received by Maj. Thomas Lansdale and Col. Stephen Moylan during the American Revolution. They include the recipients' copies of six letters of George Washington which have hitherto been available in the Washington papers only in draft or letter-book form. A microfilm copy (six reels) of papers of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States and Senator from Georgia, has been presented by Mother Gertrude Buck and officials of Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, where the original papers are located; and a diary kept by Charles Abert from May 1861 to July 1863 in Rockville, Md., which contains an interesting account of Gen. J. E. B. Stewart's passage through Montgomery County on his way to Gettysburg, has been filmed by permission of his grandson, Mr. F. Beck Abert, who owns the original.

Parts II and III of the microfilm edition of the Adams family papers have been added to the material mentioned in last year's report.¹⁴ The additional 254 reels reproduce letterbooks of John Adams, 1776–1825, John Quincy Adams, 1794–

1848, and Charles Francis Adams, 1826–81, as well as a large number of bound volumes classified as "Miscellany," most of which stem from these and other members of the family, 1761–1899. Printed checklists of the microfilm are available for use in the reading room of the Manuscript Division.

Microfilm copies (75 reels) of records of British corporations operating in the Western United States from 1860 to 1900 have been received as the result of a project for copying Western Americana in Europe, which was originated more than a decade ago by the State Historical Society of Colorado and cosponsored by the Library of Congress. The film reproduces papers of all the English-American land, cattle, and mining companies at the Companies Registration Office at Bush House in London, and all of the Scottish-American companies at the Edinburgh Companies Registration Office; these records consist ordinarily of articles of agreement, yearly lists of shareholders, and summaries of capital and shares, but they also include a few maps and personal narratives of value for the history of the cattle country. Also reproduced is selected material relating to ranch and cattle interests in the papers of Moreton Frewen, the originals of which were acquired by the Library in 1948.¹⁵

Purchases from the James B. Wilbur Fund have been confined almost entirely to copies of manuscripts of American interest in English repositories. A microfilm of Mss. 9 and 10 in the Royal Artillery Institution Library in Woolwich reproduces Maj. Gen. James Pattison's military records and correspondence for the period he commanded New York City for the British (1779–80), and a few similar records relating to the command of his predecessor, Maj. Gen. Daniel Jones. The largest microfilm shipments have again come from

¹⁴ *QJCA*, XIII (May 1956), 167.

¹⁵ The Frewen papers were described in *QJCA*, VI (August 1949), 15–20.

the Public Record Office in London. These include copies of 618 additional volumes (255 reels) of British embassy and consular correspondence, which completes the Library's holdings of Foreign Office records, class 115, through the year 1901; 20 volumes (6 reels) of miscellaneous materials, dated between 1783 and 1828, in class 6 of the records of the Board of Trade; all of class 12 (146 volumes, on 30 reels) of Audit Office records, concerned with claims of American Loyalists; and 20 volumes (12

reels) of original correspondence of the Secretary of State, 1720-61, and intercepted letters, 1775-83, in class 5 of the Colonial Office records. The microfilming of these Colonial Office records marks the beginning of a project by which the Library hopes gradually to replace with photocopies the handwritten transcripts it acquired, as the only form then feasible, in the early days of its European copying program.

THE STAFF OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Rare Books

The Alfred Whital Stern Collection

TO THE distinguished collection of Lincolniana assembled by Mr. Alfred Whital Stern of Chicago, 121 pieces have been added during the year. These include books, pamphlets, broadsides, political cartoons, and memorabilia. Among the books there is one of special association interest; this is an autographed copy of the *Address of Beverley Tucker, Esq. to the People of the United States with Appendix relating to President Johnson's Proclamation of 2nd May, 1865* (Montreal, 1865). The front wrapper carries the signature of Beverley Tucker, the date "Sep: 22nd 1865," and the place, "Montreal"; beneath this there is another inscription reading: "Sincerely your friend, Jeff^r Davis." The text of this booklet is of more than passing interest since it is the author's reply to the charges that he was "the projector and accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln." After Lincoln's murder emotions ran wild, and a certain group became convinced that the entire affair had been carried out as part of a plot instigated by Jefferson Davis and other leading figures in the Confederacy, including Beverley Tucker. In the midst of this nationwide excitement, President Johnson with the advice of his Cabinet issued a proclamation, dated May 9, 1865, offering a reward of \$360,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis, Clement Clay, Jacob Thompson, George Saunders, Beverley Tucker, and W. C. Cleary, who "incited and concerted the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempt on Mr. Sew-

ard." Tucker's address, in the words of Prof. James H. Young, "eloquently expresses the feeling of outraged innocence with which the overwhelmed Confederacy responded to the accusation directed against President Davis and his Canadian agents." The original pamphlet edition which followed the appearance of the address in the *Montreal Gazette* seems to be rare; in 1948, at the time that Emory University reprinted the text of the address, the editor knew of only the copies at Duke and at Emory. The inscribed copy in the Stern collection is certainly the most interesting one of all.

Another interesting association volume in the Stern gift is a copy of the *Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Celebrated Campaign of 1858 in Illinois*, published at Columbus by Follett, Foster and Company in 1860. This is a copy of the variant edition with the additional imprint reading: "Boston: Brown & Taggard, New York: W. A. Townsend & Co., Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Detroit: Putnam, Smith & Co." The present volume was given to H. Churchman of Burlington, N. J., on October 16, 1877, by Frank E. Foster, who belonged to the publishing firm which prepared this edition.

A selection of the more important contemporary works relating to Lincoln's political career and its termination by an assassin's bullet would include the following: an uncut, unopened copy of the *Proceedings of the Republican State Con-*

vention held at Springfield [sic], Illinois, June 16, 1858 (Springfield, Bailhache & Baker), which probably contains the first "pamphlet appearance" of Lincoln's "house divided" speech; Charles Cooper Nott's *The Coming Contraband; A Reason Against the Emancipation Proclamation* (New York, 1862); *Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Burial of Massachusetts Dead at Gettysburg* (Boston, 1863); and *Confession de John Wilkes Booth, Assassin du Président Abraham Lincoln* (Paris, 1865).

Four of the various broadside additions relate directly to the assassination. The earliest is a copy of the second issue of the Ford's Theatre playbill for Friday, April 14, 1865, announcing that President Lincoln would attend the performance of *Our American Cousin*. This is in one sense the prelude to the more dramatic and shocking event that occurred in Ford's Theatre the evening of that fateful day. The impact of that shock from which the Nation has never recovered is reflected in a broadside issue of April 15 of an extra of the *Jamestown* (N. Y.) *Journal*, announcing in a series of bulletins the assassination and death of the President; it erroneously reports the capture of "Wilks" Booth and the death of Mr. Seward. Two of the new accessions refer to the President's funeral. The earlier, dated April 20, 1865, is captioned "Abraham Lincoln and his Pall Bearers"; the other, dated two weeks later, details the "Programme of Funeral Ceremonies in honor of Pres't Lincoln to be held in the Rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday, May 4th, 1865."

The political cartoons acquired by Mr. Stern represent a new field of interest appropriate for the collection. Of the 30-odd lithographic political cartoons, seven are the work of Currier and Ives. The four that were published during the campaign of 1860 are: "The Great Exhibition of 1860," showing Lincoln riding a hobby-

horse (Peters 1,640); "An Heir to the Throne," with a Negro in the center whom Lincoln and Greeley propose to run as the next candidate for President (Peters 1,645a); "The Rail Candidate," showing Lincoln straddling a plank representing the Republican platform (Peters 1,674); and "Storming the Castle," with four candidates for the Presidency besieging the White House (Peters 1,686). Later examples of Civil War cartoons include "The Dis-United States or the Southern Confederacy" [1861] (Peters 1,629); "The Gunboat Candidate," an unflattering presentation of General McClellan at the battle of Malvern Hill in 1862 (Peters 1,643a); and one entitled "The Capture of an Unprotected Female, or The Close of the Rebellion," an amusing presentation of the capture of Jefferson Davis, shown attired in a woman's dress and bonnet (Peters 1,618). This lithograph is one of four in the recent gift which relates to the apprehension of the erstwhile President of the Confederacy.

Magica

During the year the rarer volumes have been selected from the John J. and Hanna M. McManus and Morris N. and Chesley V. Young Collection, devoted to *Magica*, and have been shelved in the room in which the library of the late Harry Houdini is housed. Many of the more important and valuable materials comprising this selection were included in the Library's exhibition on "The Art and Craft of Magic," which opened on November 13, 1955. The oldest book in the exhibit is a copy of *Malleus maleficarum* (The Hammer of Witches), printed at Speier by Peter Drach about 1492 (Second Census I 139). Composed by Henricus Institoris and Jacob Sprenger, this work treats of the three necessary concomitants of witchcraft (the devil, a witch, and the permission of Almighty God), the methods by which the works of witchcraft

PSALMUS L

Magistro chori. Psalmus. Davidis, cum venit ad eum Nathan propheta, postquam cum Bethsabée peccavit.

Miserere mei, Deus, secundum misericordiam tuam;
secundum multitudinem miserationum tuarum dele iniquitatem meam.
Penitus lava me a culpa mea,
et a peccato meo munda me.

Nam iniquitatem meam ego agnosco,
et peccatum meum coram me est semper.
Tibi soli peccavi
et, quod malum est coram te, feci,
Ut manifeste iustus in sententia tua,
rectus in iudicio tuo.
Ecce, in culpa natus sum,
et in peccato concepit me mater mea.
Ecce, sinceritate cordis delectaris,
et in praecordiis sapientiam me doces.

Asperge me hyssopo, et mundabor;
lava me, et super nivem dealbabor.
Fac me audire gaudium et laetitiam,
exsultent ossa quae contrivisti.
Averte faciem tuam a peccatis meis,
et omnes culpas meas dele.

Cor mundum crea mihi, Deus,
et spiritum firmum renova in me.
Ne proieceris me a facie tua,
et spiritum sanctum tuum ne abstuleris a me.
Redde mihi laetitiam salutis tuae,
et spiritu generoso confirma me.

Docebo iniquos vias tuas,
et peccatores ad te convertentur.
Libera me a poena sanguinis, Deus, Deus salvator meus:
exsultet lingua mea de iustitia tua.
Domine, labia mea aperies,
et os meum annuntiabit laudem tuam.
Neque enim sacrificio delectaris;
et holocaustum, si darem, non acceptares.

are wrought and directed and how they may be annulled, and finally the judicial proceedings in both the ecclesiastical and civil courts against witches and all heretics. The *Malleus maleficarum* experienced enormous influence not only in its own day but for a couple of centuries. "There are few demonologists and writers upon witchcraft who do not refer to its pages as an ultimate authority. It was continually quoted and appealed to in the witch-trials of Germany, France, Italy, and England" (Montague Summers, *Malleus maleficarum Translated with an Introduction, Bibliography and Notes*, 1928, p. xxxviii). Of the seven recorded editions of this mighty treatise that appeared during the fifteenth century, the Library of Congress now possesses five editions, including the first.

The McManus-Young gift contained several early English books relating to witchcraft, notably James I's *Daemonologie* (London, 1603), which has a direct relationship to the *Malleus maleficarum*, and Reginald Scot's *The Discoverie of Witchcraft* (London, 1584), the first work to describe carefully methods of conjuring and legerdemain. Other important titles on this subject are Henry Dean's *The Whole Art of Legerdemain* (London, 1763; Glasgow, 1773), which was the standard text for more than a century, Simon Witgeest's *Naturliches Zauber-Buch* (Amsterdam, 1682), one of the most complete treatises on conjuring in any language, and Pablo Minguet é Irol's *Engaños a Ojos Vistas* (Deceptions in Plain Sight), published at Madrid in 1733.

Of the American books, the earliest is a copy of William Frederick Pinchbeck's *The Expositor* (Boston, 1805). *Ventriloquism Explained*, published at Amherst, Mass., in 1834, is probably the first American book on that subject. A. B. Engstrom's *The Humorous Magician Unmasked* (Philadelphia, 1836) was issued to assuage the

public's curiosity regarding the fascinations and mysteries of magic.

Spiritualism is the subject of Ludwig Lavater's *De spectris*, which appeared at Geneva in 1570. Its translation into English printed two years later, which is not in the Library's collections, probably represents the first book of its kind in English, and it is said to have been drawn upon by Shakespeare for the scene in *Hamlet* wherein the ghost of Hamlet's father appears.

One of the chief strengths of the collection is a remarkable series of pamphlets generally referred to under the title of *Hocus Pocus*, the earliest of which (available in the Houdini library) appeared at London in 1635.

Other Gifts

Mr. Halsted B. Vander Poel of Washington recently presented to the Library an important group of interesting manuscripts, printed books, and pamphlets. Included among the manuscripts are an impressive lot of original holographs and corrected typescripts of the Irish poet and writer, James Stephens, best known perhaps as the author of *The Crock of Gold*. The 13 portfolios of his writings include more than 30 manuscript poems that have been extensively worked over, and the original corrected typescripts entitled "Arthur Griffith, President of Dail Eirinn," "The Critic as Hero," "Etched in the Moon," "Hunger," "The Novelist & Humor," and "Theme and Variations." For some of these, corrected galley proofs are also available. Among the miscellaneous manuscripts are several essays and reviews as well as a number of autograph letters. Of supplementary interest are a set of the galley proofs of *The Collected Poems* (New York, 1926) and a copy of Stephens' *Julia Elizabeth, a Comedy in One Act* (New York, 1929).

Three holographs of Arthur Symons relate to his translation of the poems of Stéphane Mallarmé, and his own works, "A Mime's Comedy" and "The Rossettis." Of the original autograph letters, a single one of William M. Rossetti and one of John Ruskin to Dante Gabriel Rossetti are represented. An interesting group of 21 letters written during 1925-28 by the novelist George Moore to James R. Wells and William E. Rudge all concern the printing in America of his *Peronnik the Fool*. Thomas Hardy's "The Forsaking of the Nest," a poem in nine stanzas, is present in the form of a signed holograph. Two nonliterary manuscripts of more than passing interest are Bertrand Russell's original holograph of "Psychology & Politics," and Emma Goldman's typescript of "Communism and Anarchism," which was apparently published in *The American Mercury*.

Of the printed works in the gift the earliest is a copy of a Flemish Bible printed at Antwerp in 1599. This text became the standard version of the Bible for Dutch Roman Catholics. Further interest attaches to this copy since it carries the following inscription on the front flyleaf: "June 5th 1644, In the name of God, Oliver Cromwell." Mr. Vander Poel's copy of Leonardo da Vinci's *Trattato della pittura* (Paris, 1651) is a tall copy in its original vellum binding of the first edition of Leonardo's first published work. A copy of the same work in a French translation was published at Paris the same year; this is available in the Library's Rosenwald Collection.

The trials and tribulations that Charles I of England experienced with his Parliament are reflected in a group of 40-odd political tracts printed in the 1640's and 1650's in England, two of which are apparently known only through the copies in the Thomason Collection in the British Museum. These are Wing A918, *A Declaration of His Imperiall Majestie, The Most High and Mighty Potentate Alexsa Em-*

peror of Russia (1650), and Wing T2918, *A True Relation of Some Passages Which Passed at Madrid in the Year 1623 by Prince Charles, Being Then in Spain Prosecuting the Match With the Lady Infanta* (1655). Two earlier English titles are *A Letter Written by the King of Nauarr* (London, 1589) and a copy of William Turner's *A Booke of the Natures and Properties as Well of the Bathes in England as of Other Bathes in Germany and Italye* (Collen, 1568).

Later English writers whose works are represented include Robert Lovell and Robert Southey, with *Poems* (Bath, 1795); Lord Byron through the first editions of *Lara and Jacqueline* (1814), *The Lament of Tasso* (1817), *Sardanapalus* (1821), and *The Doge of Venice* (1821); and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, in the third edition of her poetry (London 1871), embellished with a series of original unsigned drawings, several of which are in color. An interesting association copy is Robert Browning's copy of Sir Winston Churchill's *Divi Britannici: Being a Remark upon the Lives of All the Kings of this Isle* (London, 1675). Another association piece is the Bible (Philadelphia, 1853) that was placed originally in the President's pew in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Washington; this is believed to have been used by President Franklin Pierce.

A different reflection of Mr. Vander Poel's taste in books is revealed in four editions of the works of Thomas R. Malthus, namely the first edition in the original boards, uncut, of *An Essay on the Principle of Population* (London, 1798), the first American edition in two volumes, also in the original boards, uncut, that J. Milligan published at Georgetown in 1809, and the fourth edition in two volumes, published in 1807, which with the additions of 1817 constitutes the text of the definitive edition. Related and other contemporaneous works

on the subject of economics are copies, all in their original boards, of David Ricardo's *On the Principles of Political Economy* (London, 1817); Francis Place's *Illustrations and Proofs of the Principle of Population* (London, 1822), the only published work of this English reformer; and Thomas de Quincey's *The Logic of Political Economy* (Edinburgh and London, 1844). The new acquisitions include fine copies of Michael Faraday's *Experimental Researches in Electricity* (London, 1839-45) and his later *Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics* (London, 1859), and two writings of the Curies—Pierre's *Oeuvres* (Paris 1908) and Marie's *Traité de radioactivité* (Paris, 1910).

Of the writings of other eminent authors, the gift included the three-volume set of *Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitzgerald* (London, 1889); a copy of George Meredith's *The Amazing Marriage* (Westminster, 1895), bound in one volume in a remainder publisher's binding; also one of the signed copies of the limited edition of James Joyce's *Ulysses* (Paris, 1922), an author's presentation copy to Oscar Wilde of the Earl of Lytton's *After Paradise* (London 1887); a number of first editions of Thomas Hardy, including A. E. Housman's copy of *Wessex Poems* (London and New York, 1898); an inscribed copy of Richard Le Gallienne's *Painted Shadows* (Boston, 1904), D. H. Lawrence's *Tortoises* (New York, 1921), and H. G. Wells' *The Outline of History* in its original 24 parts (London, 1919-20). Finally there is the original typescript with the author's corrections of George Bernard Shaw's *The Art of Rehearsal* together with the galley proofs, the printed pamphlet, and two of Shaw's letters relating to this publication.

Two purchases were made from funds provided by Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. The earlier in date is a copy of the edition of Strabo's *Geographia* that was printed at

Venice by Joannes Rubeus Vercellensis and dated 28 January 1494 (*i. e.* 1495). In an appraisal of Strabo's *Geographia* made by Lloyd Brown in *The Story of Maps* (Boston, 1949) he writes (p. 17) that this is "the principal key to the history of ancient cartography Nearly all that is known about Greek cartography prior to the work of Claudius Ptolemy can be traced back to the writings of Strabo of Amasia and no further. It is fortunate, therefore, that Strabo was a historian with broad interests and a flair for description as well as a geographer interested in origins and customs that a more scientific writer might have considered extraneous."

Six editions of Strabo's *Geographia* were printed during the fifteenth century; of these the Library lacks the first (1469) and the third (1473). The second, dated 1472, the fourth (1480), and the fifth (1494) are represented; and now the sixth and last has been acquired through Mr. Houghton's generosity to fill one more gap in the Library of Congress' important holdings in the field of cartography. Since only four copies of this late Venetian edition were recorded in American ownership in 1940, it appears to be one of the more uncommon editions.

It came as a matter of surprise that at the time the Library was assembling its exhibition devoted to the 200th anniversary of Dr. Franklin's birth, no copy could be found in the Library's collection of the octavo edition of the *Constitutions des treize Etats-Unis de l'Amérique*, printed at Paris in 1783 at Franklin's instigation. It must be noted, however, that the Library possesses two copies of the more limited quarto edition, one formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson and the other by the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who was responsible for the translation of these constitutions. Through the Houghton Fund we have secured a copy of the less rare but equally important text issued in its

smaller format. This is a particularly appropriate volume for the Library of Congress, not only because of its Franklin association but because it contains on its title page the earliest appearance of the arms of the United States in any printed book. The reasons why Dr. Franklin arranged for the printing of these State constitutions are stated in a letter dated December 25, 1783, and addressed to Thomas Mifflin, President of the Continental Congress;

The extravagant Misrepresentations of our Political State in foreign Countries, made it appear necessary to give them better Information, which I thought could not be more effectually and authentically done, than by publishing a Translation into French, now the most general Language in Europe, of the Book of Constitutions, which had been printed by Order of Congress. . . . I am persuaded that this Step will not only tend to promote the Emigration to our Country of substantial People from all Parts of Europe, by the numerous Copies I shall disperse, but will facilitate our future Treaties with foreign Courts, who could not before know what kind of Government and People they had to treat with.

Once again the Library has been the welcome recipient of a handsome gift from Countess Doheny, of Los Angeles, Calif. This is copy number 9 of 48 copies printed of the Psalter of Pope Pius XII, which Brother Antoninus (William Everson) designed, printed on his own hand press, and intended to complete this year as an appropriate five hundredth anniversary celebration of the publication of the first printed Psalter, the sumptuous volume produced by Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer at Mainz in 1457. Brother Antoninus was not able to complete the work, but by the time he abandoned his self-appointed task he had progressed through the 51st Psalm. At this point in the venture Countess Doheny acquired the sheets that had been completed. She then commissioned the Plantin Press in Los Angeles to print an introductory explanation of 28 pages writ-

ten by Brother Antoninus, and then sent the text to the Lakeside Press for binding in blue morocco and casing. Although this is an incomplete book from the point of view of text, it is a noble and handsomely printed volume of the highest quality. One is immediately impressed with the stout handmade paper, the blackness of the ink with the headings in red, the clarity of impression, and the generous margins. It is achievement at its best, and its unfinished state is scarcely noticeable. In any discussion of modern fine printing in this country, this volume commands both attention and respect.

Other Acquisitions

In addition to the two fifteenth-century books mentioned earlier, five more have been added. This brings the total number of incunabula in the Library to 5,561 if there are included the 117 titles in the Rosenwald Collection which as yet have not been formally presented. The earliest of the five new books is a copy of Diodorus Siculus' *Bibliothecae historicae libri VI*, printed at Venice by Thomas de Blavis de Alexandria by November 25, 1481. Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian who lived in the second half of the first century B. C., composed his "Historical Library" in 40 books, divided into three major sections. The first carries the account from early mythological days down to the taking of Troy; the second continues the narrative to the death of Alexander the Great; and the final section brings the book to an end with an account of the British expedition of Julius Caesar. Unfortunately only 15 books survive intact; the present edition contains merely the first six books of the first section that Gianfrancesco Poggio Bracciolini translated into Latin. In one sense the text is as much a geography as a history. There is included near the beginning an interesting account of the pyramids of Egypt. Later on in the volume an

earlier owner has underlined the following passage which demonstrates this man's yearning: "Nil enim est vitae hominum ad foelicitatem comparandam utilius quam leges iustitia ac pax ("For there is nothing more essential to the securing of happiness than laws, justice, and peace"). Appended at the end is the text of Tacitus' *Germania*.

Two later Italian imprints bring two more works of Hieronymus Savonarola into the collection. The first is a sermon, *Predica fatta il 28 Ottobre, 1496*, printed in Florence, shortly after its delivery, by Antonio Tubini, Lorenzo Veneziano, and Andrea Ghirlandi. One of three recorded copies in American ownership, this sermon marks an interesting moment in Savonarola's career, for he had been prohibited from preaching on July 3, 1496. After the apparent failure of the Papacy to reduce his popularity, Savonarola resumed his pulpit and preached this sermon on October 28. The other of his writings is the *Vita spirituale vel expositio in septem gradus Bonaventurae*; this was also printed at Florence, presumably by Bartholomeo di Libri, and while it is undated there is good reason to believe that it could not have been printed before February 1498, for that is the date of the Italian translation by Filippo Cioni of the tract which follows Savonarola's Latin text.

The remaining two incunables are of Paris origin, and neither is recorded in Stillwell. Both were printed by Antoine Cailaut about 1483. The works themselves are religious tracts, St. Augustine's *Meditationes* (with the *Meditationes* of St. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury) and Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly's *Tractatus de oratione dominica*.

To its collection of early sixteenth-century printing the Library has added two works of more than passing interest. The earlier is a copy of the *Chronica delle vite de pontefici et imperatori Romani* (Venice,

1507), doubtfully ascribed to Petrarch. This is included in Henry Harrisse's additions to his *Bibliotheca Americana vetustissima*, since it contains a short reference to Columbus' discovery of the New World. Since only four other copies are recorded in the National Union Catalog, it would appear to be relatively scarce. Even rarer, with but two locations (at Harvard and the Newberry Library) is the 1508 edition of the *Missale Romanum*, printed at Venice by Lucantonio Giunta; the Library's recently acquired copy fills a gap in its respectable group of books that issued from this famous press.

Three appropriate additions have been made to the Library's Reformation Collection, two works by Erasmus which were printed at Basel by Johann Froben in 1524, *In acta apostolorum paraphrasis* and *In evangelium Marci paraphrasis*, and one by Martin Luther entitled *Enchiridion piarum precationum cum passionali* (Wittenberg, 1543).

Ten years later, in 1553, there was printed at Frankfurt by Christian Egenolff the fourth edition of the *Theuerdank*, one of the more unusual illustrated books of the century. While it is admittedly inferior to the earlier editions of the interesting narrative poem, which is presumed to be the work of Emperor Maximilian and his aides Melchior Pfintzing and Marx Treitz-Saurwein, it represents the continued interest in this allegory, composed to celebrate the marriage of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy in 1477. The 1553 edition contains textual alterations by Burchardt Waldis, and new illustrations adapted from those prepared for the first edition of 1517 by Hans Schaeufelein.

In 1585 there appeared at Rome a work in Spanish by González de Mendoza entitled *Historia de las casas mas notables, ritos y costumbres del gran regno dela China*, which was printed for Bartholome

Grassi by Vincentio Accolti. A copy of this edition has been in the Library for many years. Although not the first account of China to be printed, González de Mendoza's entertaining text created a sensation in Europe, as can be shown through the succession of reprintings and translations which it enjoyed. Henry Wagner, in *The Spanish Southwest, 1542-1794* (Albuquerque, 1937) recorded 37 distinct editions that appeared during the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries. This text is devoted essentially to the Kingdom of China, but it is also important as a piece of Americana through the inclusion of a few chapters at the end which are usually captioned "Itinerario del nuevo Mundo." Further American interest attaches to the Madrid edition of 1586, which contained not only a revision of the "Itinerario," but four new chapters by Antonio de Espejo relating to the discovery of New Mexico. This descriptive account is pertinent to this report since the Library has recently acquired three editions; in the table below of the editions of González de Mendoza's *Historia* in the Library they are indicated with an asterisk (*):

Editions without Espejo's Relation

Spanish

Rome, 1585 (Wagner 7)
Antwerp, 1596 (Wagner 7f)

Italian

*Rome, 1586 (Wagner 7g)
Venice, 1586 (Wagner 7l)
Genoa, 1586 (Wagner 7m)
*Venice, 1588 (Wagner 7o)

Latin

Antwerp, 1655 (Wagner 7w)

Editions with Espejo's Relation

Spanish

Madrid, 1587 (Wagner 7z)

French

Paris, 1588 (Wagner 7bb)
Paris, 1589 (Wagner 7dd)
Paris, 1600 (Wagner 7ff)
[Geneva] 1606 (Wagner 7gg)
*Rouen, 1614 (Wagner 7ii)

English

London, 1588 (Wagner 7jj)

Two years ago the Library acquired at auction one of three surviving copies of John Jerman's *The American Almanack for . . . 1731*, one of the very few pieces that appeared with the joint imprint of "B. Franklin and H. Meredith." At the time of acquisition this copy lacked its final leaf. Through a happy coincidence Goodspeed's Book Shop recently acquired an imperfect copy of this almanac and through a fortuitous exchange arrangement the Library's copy has been perfected. Another most uncommon pamphlet of Frankliniana is a copy of his *The Art of Swimming*, translated into Swedish and published at Stockholm in 1804.

A recent survey of the Library's holdings of titles recorded by Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* revealed that of its 39,162 entries the Library has 15,801 originals and 938 photostatic copies, or more than 40 percent. Since this survey was completed a few months ago, 16 new titles have been added. The following seem worthy of mention: Daniel Travis, *An Almanack . . . for the Year . . . 1711* [New York: William Bradford] (Evans 1,490); Daniel Travis, *An Almanack for . . . 1718*, Boston: B. Green, 1718 (Evans 1,932?); Henry Gibbs, *The Certain Blessedness of All Those Whose Sins are Forgiven*, Boston: S. Kneeland, 1721 (Evans 2,221); Number I of *The Bee*, by "William Honeycomb" [Philadelphia] 1765 (Evans 10,006); *Letters of Abelard and Heloise*, Philadelphia, Samuel Delap, 1775 (Evans 13,787); John Trumbull, *M'Fingal*, Hartford: N. Patten, 1782 (Evans 17,751); and Henry Lee, *A Funeral Oration in Honor of*

George Washington, a supplement to *The True American*, January 7, 1800 (Evans 37,798). This oration, issued in broad-side form, probably represents the earliest separate publication of what is perhaps the best-known of the Washington eulogies, containing the oft-repeated phrase: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

The canons of selection which the Rare Book Division observes include in a broad category books which have influenced men's minds. Two such "influential" volumes recently acquired are fine copies of Immanuel Kant's *Critik der reinen Vernunft*, published at Riga in 1781, and his later work, *Critik der praktischen Vernunft*, also published at Riga in 1788. These are two of the three basic texts upon which the Kantian philosophy, the impress of which is felt to this day, was founded.

The foregoing report describes all too briefly some of the important acquisitions that the Rare Book Division has received during the year. In no way does it attempt to provide even adequate treatment of the 3,690 accessions that were tallied in 1956. These have been acquired through gift,

copyright, purchase, and transfer. Many are current or recent publications, but the majority belong to earlier centuries; their addition to the numerous collections devoted to its fields of specialization strengthen that much further the resources which the Division makes available to its readers and its correspondents. Some of the new books will be in current demand; others may not be called for for years; still others may never be consulted. Reader demands being what they are there is no way of telling what materials may be necessary for an individual's research, but with an annual circulation of more than 22,000 volumes, there is no denying the fact that the collections are used. It is inevitable that as the collections grow this use will increase. For the new materials that have come into the Division through gift and have now become available to our ever-increasing clientele, we express our personal thanks, and in so doing we bespeak the thanks not only of living readers, but of generations of readers yet unborn.

FREDERICK R. GOFF
Chief, Rare Book Division

Hungarica

AMONG THE Library's receipts which are of particular interest as documentary material on the October 1956 uprising in Hungary is a group of 188 issues of 16 newspapers published between October 1 and December 31. Some were called into being by the freedom fighters in support of their objectives and were continued after the suppression of the revolt under identical titles by the Soviet-controlled Hungarian Government. Published in Budapest, Békéscsaba, Debrecen, Győr, Kaposvár, Miskolc, Pécs, Szeged, and Székesfehérvár, these newspapers have been microfilmed by the Library, and copies of the films are available to individuals and institutions.

Two illustrated travel guides received during the year were Zoltán Halász's *Hungary: A Comprehensive Guidebook for Visitors and Armchair Travelers* (1956)¹ and Iván Boldizsár's *Hungary* (1956), the latter published by IBUSZ, the official Hungarian tourist agency, and issued both in English and Hungarian.

A revised edition of a gazetteer of Hungary was published by the Central Statistical Office under the title *Magyarország helységnevtára* (1956). It indicates the changes since the previous edition (1952) in regard to the administrative status of localities in the country, and, for the first time, corresponding demographic data are also provided. The 1955 edition of *Magyar statisztikai zsebkönyv* was published by the Central Statistical Office in 1956; it is a useful pocket book of data on Hungary.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, publications mentioned in this report were issued in Budapest.

Pál Gulyás, one of Hungary's leading bibliographers, compiled a manual of pseudonyms and initials of Hungarian writers under the title *Magyar írói álnév-lexikon. A magyarországi írók álnevei és egyéb jegyei* (1956). In addition, this publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences contains an author index and a list of several hundred anonymous works with the identification of their authors or translators.

Általános Könyvjegyzék 1955, a general list of books printed during that year, is a publication of the State Book Distribution Enterprise (1956). The Newspaper Department of Kultura, the official export agency for books and newspapers, published a select catalog under the title *Hungarian Newspapers and Periodicals. Catalogue 1956*. Annotated entries (both in English and Hungarian) describe some 250 periodicals, about one-third of the total output.

Among special bibliographies, Dezső Csallány's *Archäologische Denkmäler der Awarenzeit in Mitteleuropa* (1956), published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, deserves attention.

A soproni egyetemi oktatók és tudományos dolgozók irodalmi munkássága 1945-1955 (1955) was published by the libraries of the Academy of Forestry and of the Faculties of the Technical University, both in Sopron. This bibliography lists the publications of the staffs of both institutions, but most of the staff and students of these institutions decided to leave their country after the uprising.

A bibliographical survey of the research activities of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences during 1954 is given in *A Magyar*

Tudományos Akadémia működése, 1954. This volume supplements a review for 1949-53 published under the title, *A megújított Magyar Tudományos Akadémia* (1954); both volumes were compiled by the Academy's library. *A Fővárosi Szabó Ervin Könyvtár Évkönyve*, the yearbook of the Ervin Szabó Municipal Library in Budapest, appeared again in 1955 after an interruption of six years. This volume, the fourth since World War II, covers the period 1949-54.

Among older publications received are Pál Gulyás' *A könyvnyomtatás Magyarországon a XV. és XVI. században* (1929-31), a beautifully illustrated two-volume bibliographical manual on Hungarian book printing in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Another is a bibliographical series by Sándor Kozocsa covering monographs and articles on literary history from 1939 to 1944 and published by the National Széchenyi Library under the title, *Szakkönyvészeti Dolgozatok az Országos Széchenyi Könyvtárból* (1941-46). The Library has all but the fifth of the six volumes issued.

Several geological publications are to be found among last year's receipts. The Hungarian State Institute of Geology published in 1956 volume 44 of its yearbook, *A Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet évkönyve*. This volume by Gábor Pantó was issued in Hungarian, French, and Russian, under the title *A rudabányai vasérvonulat földtani felépítése. Constitution géologique de la chaîne de minerale de fer de Rudabánya* (1956). Elemér Szádeczky-Kardoss is the compiler of a manual entitled *Geokémia* (1955). The National Institute of Meteorology issued in 1955 a voluminous collection of reports on its activities under the title *Beszámolók az 1955-ben végzett tudományos kutatásokról*. The Scientific Research Institute on Water Supplies completed the sixth part of its publication, *Magyarország hidrológiai atlasza* (1956),

of which the Library had previously received the first and fourth parts. Ferenc Koch and László Petres edited a geographical pocket encyclopedia, *Földrajzi zseblexikon* (1955), and Ferenc Fodor published the second and third parts of his *A magyarországi kéziratos vízrajzi térképek katalógusa 1867-ig* (1955 and 1956), a catalog of unpublished hydrographical maps of Hungary. Publications relating to the history and status of science in Hungary are exemplified by Ferenc Fodor's *Az Institutum Geometricum* (1955), a history of the Institute of Engineering (1782-1850) of the University of Budapest, forerunner of the present Technical University in the Hungarian capital. *A Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézet öt éve 1950-1955*, a collection of articles, was published by the Academy of Sciences in 1955 on the fifth anniversary of the Central Research Institute for Physics in Budapest. Finally, a volume by Ervin Fenyves entitled *Atomsugárzások mérése* (1956), a treatise on methods applied in the measuring of beta and gamma rays, should be mentioned.

Pál Stefanovits is the author of *Magyarország talajai* (1956), a publication of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which covers many fields outside the boundaries of its specific subject, agricultural soil research. A report entitled *Kongress für Bodenkunde der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Budapest, 6.-8. Juni, 1955*, was released by the Academy of Sciences in 1956. This extensive German-language collection of scientific papers, read at the Congress for Soil Research, organized under the auspices of the Academy, contains many important surveys, especially on soil mapping in Hungary and other countries.

Among important technological publications is the sixth volume (1955) of the *Vaskohászati enciklopédia* (Encyclopedia of Metallurgy). Written by Alajos Claus and others, it bears the title *Nyersvasgyártás*

(Crude Iron Production). The encyclopedia, under the general editorship of Prof. Sándor Geleji, is an Academy of Sciences publication. *Műanyag zsebkönyv* (1956), edited by Lajos Kovács, is an up-to-date manual on production of synthetic materials. Tibor Boldizsár edited the first volume (1956) of a projected three-volume mining manual entitled *Bányászati kézikönyv*. In the field of the social sciences the following acquisitions deserve to be noted. Ferenc Erdei, former Minister of Agriculture, published a collection of selected articles and speeches entitled *A szövetkezeti uton* (On the Road of Cooperative Life), 1956, a good source of information on postwar Hungarian agricultural policy. Andor Weltner's *A magyar munkajog* (1955) is a university textbook on labor legislation in Hungary. An official publication of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, *A külkereskedelem hatályos jogszabályai* (1955), lists the provisions of law on foreign trade now in effect.

A "working team on legislation" organized in the National Széchenyi Library compiled *Hatályos könyvtárügyi szabályok gyűjteménye* (1954), an important collection of decrees and other directives relating to librarianship and library practice in Hungary. The 1954 and 1955 issues of *A Debreceni Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Könyvtárának évkönyve*, the yearbook of the Library of the Louis Kossuth University in Debrecen, describe developments in that library, which serves both as a university and public library.

Among recent receipts on education are *Az Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem évkönyve*, and *A Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem évkönyve*, both published in 1955. They present a picture of the Communist administration at Loránd Eötvös University and the Károly Marx Economic University.

Interest in early Hungarian educators has led to the publication of selected works

on education by János Apáczai Csere (1625–60), a talented Transylvanian Calvinist educator, author of the first Hungarian encyclopedia (Utrecht, 1655) and one of the first planners of the present Academy of Sciences. This work was published under the title *Apáczai Csere János válogatott pedagógiai művei* (1956).

Documentary evidence on the persecution of the Catholic Church in Hungary is provided by George N. Shuster's *In Silence I Speak; the Story of Cardinal Mindszenty Today and of Hungary's "New Order"* (New York, 1956), prepared for publication with the research assistance of Tibor Horanyi.

In 1956 an English-language survey entitled *Hungarian Protestantism; Its Past and Present* was published by the Ecumenical Council of Churches in Hungary. This publication contains numerous illustrations depicting church life and the past and present educational and cultural institutions connected with the church in Hungary. *A Budapesti Református Theológiai Akadémia története, 1855–1955*, edited by László Pap, Dean of the Reformed (Calvinist) Theological Academy in Budapest, and by Prof. Mihály Bucsay, was published in 1955; it commemorates the Academy's centenary. An older publication of source value on the history of the Unitat diocese of Užhorod (Munkács) is Antal Hodinka's *A munkácsi görög-katolikus püspökség története*, published by the Academy of Sciences in 1909.

Among more substantial publications in the field of history are *A magyarországi humanizmus kora* (1955), by Tibor Kardos, and a work by Jenő Szűcs entitled, *Városok éskézművesség a XV. századi Magyarországon* (1955). The first describes the age of Humanism in Hungary, while the second provides a scholarly history of Hungarian towns and the various forms of handicraft developed there.

László Makkai's *A kuruc nemzeti összefogás előzménye népi felkelések Felső-Magyarországon 1630-32-ben* (1956) is a historical monograph depicting uprisings in 1630-32 against Habsburg rule in Upper Hungary, which included present-day Slovakia and the Carpatho-Ukraine. Béla Köpeczi and Ágnes R. Várkonyi are the authors of *II. Rákóczi Ferenc* (1955), a biography of Francis II Rákóczi, Transylvanian prince and popular hero who fought against the Habsburgs in 1704-11.

G. Gábor Kemény published the second volume in 1956 of his *Iratok a nemzetiségi kérdés történetéhez Magyarországon a dualizmus korában*, a collection of documents relating to the history of the nationality problem in Hungary during the period of Austro-Hungarian dualism, 1867-1918. István Barta, Ernő Hartai, and Tibor Hetés compiled a collection of texts for students of Hungarian military history under the title *Szemelvények a magyar hadtörténelem tanulmányozásához* (1955).

In the field of historical biography and autobiography, two of the more important receipts were English translations. One was the autobiography of Adm. Miklós Horthy, late Regent of Hungary, which was published under the title *Memoirs* (London, 1956). Another interpretation of events is given in the autobiography of Count Michael Károlyi, leading figure in Hungary during the turbulent times immediately following the First World War. His autobiography was translated by his wife, Catherine, under the title *Memoirs of Michael Károlyi; Faith Without Illusion* (London, 1956).

The life story of Wolfgang von Kempelen (1754-1804) was told by Imre Kőszegi and János Pap in *Kempelen Farkas* (1955). Kempelen, a Hungarian court official in Vienna, wrote a pioneer work on phonetics, constructed a "speaking machine," organized the clothing industry in Southern Hungary, experimented success-

fully with the introduction of the use of printed letters in teaching the blind, and won an outstanding reputation with his chess-playing "automaton" (an apparently mechanical device operated by an ingeniously concealed expert at the game).

Communist historical writing as such is represented by Aladár Mód's *Marxizmus és hazafiság* (Marxism and Patriotism), 1956. The fifth volume in the series *Dokumentumok a magyar párttörténet tanulmányozásához* was published in 1955 by the members of the Hungarian Institute of the Workers' Movement. It covers the period September 1939-April 1945 and contains an additional collection of documents on the history of the Communist Party in Hungary.

Some fine editions depict the past and present of the Hungarian capital. *Aquincum* (1956), by János Szilágyi, is a richly illustrated folio album describing the ancient city of Aquincum (on the site of the present Budapest), an important Roman administrative and military center. Excavations in the northwestern area of Budapest have revealed well-preserved ruins of beautifully decorated Roman municipal and private buildings. The story of the later Hungarian city during the Middle Ages is told in *A középkori Buda és Pest* (1955) by Ida F. Mihály, Erzsébet Lócsy, and Imre Holl. The editorial committee of *Budapest története* (History of Budapest) published in 1956 the eleventh volume of its special series of studies, entitled *Tanulmányok Budapest Múltjából*. The Executive Committee of the Municipal Council of Budapest selected a group of contributors to prepare *Tíz év a felszabadult főváros életéből* (1956), a Communist-inspired review of the past 10 years and the present-day life of the 1,850,000 inhabitants of Budapest. Finally, a selection of photographs of postwar Budapest entitled *Budapest; the Hungarian Capital in Pictures* (1956), designed to catch the eye of the

Western tourist, carefully avoids emphasis on the Soviet occupation.

An impressive volume entitled *Általános nyelvészet, stilisztika, nyelvjárástörténet*, published by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1956, contains papers read at the Third National Congress of Hungarian Linguists in Budapest, November 11–13, 1954. Prof. Dezső Pais, a central figure among Hungarian linguists, was honored by many of his colleagues, friends, and pupils in a 700-page *Festgabe* on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. It is entitled *Emlékkönyv Pais Dezső hetvenedik születésnapjára* (1956) and was edited by Professors Géza Bárczi and Loránd Benkő of Budapest University. The younger generation of linguists has published many important works in the past two years. Attention is called to *Anyanyelvünk* (Our Mother Tongue), 1955, by Mihály Temesi, Béla Rónai, and Károly Vargha. It is a popular but excellently organized presentation of the structure of the Hungarian language. Lajos Lőrincze's *Nyelvművelő* (Purist), 1956, a collection of studies on the contemporary Hungarian language with special attention to such influences as Communist Party slang, is another important work.

In the field of literature, a number of commemorative historical editions appeared. In connection with the centenary of the death of Mihály Vörösmarty (1800–55), author of one of Hungary's two national anthems, his *Összes versei* (Collected Poems) were edited by Károly Horváth and Dezső Tóth and published in two volumes in 1955. This edition includes 34 of the poet's previously unpublished poems and fragments.

Works of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Hungarian classic poets were also printed. Lajos Némedi issued a new selection from the works of the novelist and editor József Kármán under the title *Kármán József válogatott művei* (1955).

Viktor Julow's *Fazekas Mihály* (1955) is a tribute to the early nineteenth-century poet, natural scientist, and defender of democratic rights, Mihály Fazekas.

Poems written from 1934 to 1944 make up *Ki versben őriz* (1956) by Zoltán Kesztelyi, a translator of Walt Whitman. Novelist Dezső Győry's *Viharvirág* (Storm Flower), 1955, is the first part of a trilogy, *Száz esztendő* (Hundred Years) dealing with the Hungarian War of Freedom (1848–49). László Passuth's *Sasnak körme között* (In the Claws of the Eagle), 1956, is based on seventeenth-century Hungarian history.

Magyar építészet 1945–1955, edited by Jenő Szendrői and published by the Association of Hungarian Architects in 1955, presents many fine achievements in Hungarian architecture during the past decade.

A collection of studies on modern musical theory was issued in honor of Béla Bartók under the title *Studia memoriae Belae Bartók sacra* (1956). It was edited by Benjámín Rajeczky and Lajos Vargyas under the supervision of Zoltán Kodály and László Lajtha. Selected writings by Bartók were compiled by András Szöllősy under the title, *Bartók Béla válogatott írásai* (1956). Bencze Szabolcsi and Dénes Bartha are the editors of another memorial publication, *Erkel Ferenc és Bartók Béla emlékére* (1954), dedicated in part to the memory of Ferenc Erkel (1810–93), composer and initiator of Hungarian opera.

Kodály Zoltán élete és munkássága (1956), by László Eöszé, is the first biographical essay on the life and works of Bartók's close friend, Kodály, who is still active as a composer and conductor. It includes a bibliography of Kodály's works. *Lakodalom* (Wedding), 1955, edited by Lajos Kiss, was published in 1955 as part of a monumental musical work called *Corpus musicae popularis Hungaricae*.

Among Hungarian publications of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which

were received is *Magyar Athénás* (Szeben, Transylvania, 1767) by the Transylvanian Calvinist clergyman Péter Bod. This is an outstanding work viewed as a forerunner of Hungarian lexicography as well as of Hungarian literary history. In brief, well-rounded biographies the author describes the lives and works of more than 600 scholars of Hungarian and Transylvanian origin. The Library's well-preserved copy of the first edition of the work is bound with *Erdélyi féniks* (Transylvanian Phoenix) (Nagyenyed, Transylvania, 1767). This contains biographical sketches, personal letters, and other material by Bod, as well as a number of poems by a seventeenth-century Hungarian scholar, Ferenc Pápai Páriz, depicting the colorful and tragic life of Miklós Kis de Tótfalu, an internationally famous Hungarian printer of the seventeenth century.

Another acquisition is the 1767 (Cassovia) edition of a geographical work by the learned Hungarian Jesuit Sámuel Timon, entitled *Tibisci Ungariae fluvii notio, vagique ex parte . . . breviter per-scripta*. It describes in detail the Tisza River, the longest of the Carpathian Basin.

An accurate index lists all the geographical features covered.

Recalling echoes of centuries of Polish-Hungarian friendship and representing the first scholarly study on this topic is Imre Hollók's *Nexus nationis Hungariae cum Polonica* (Cassovia, 1831). This work visualizes the future of the two nations at one of the darkest moments in Polish history.

The "founding father" of modern Hungary, Count Stephen Széchenyi, a man of vision, horizon, and depth of romantic sentiment, is represented again this year by several rare first editions. His *Magyar játékszinrül* (Pest, 1832) reveals his plan for the establishment of the Hungarian National Theater. Another first edition now available in the Library is his *A'Kelet népe* (Pest, 1841). Széchenyi, called "the greatest Magyar" by Louis Kossuth, sensed the latter's growing popularity. This work is the first expression of his defensive position against Kossuth's political ideas.

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Slavica: USSR

THIS report contains a sampling of Russian acquisitions received by the Library during the calendar year 1956.

The Library endeavors to procure the largest variety of Soviet materials in order to satisfy the demand of researchers and scientists working in every field of human knowledge. Undoubtedly it has built up the largest collection of Russian reading material in the Western World.

The recommendation of Soviet publications for acquisition has been facilitated lately through the regular checking of *Knizhnaia letopis'*, the weekly Soviet national bibliography, which is now available to Western subscribers. Each issue contains approximately 1,200 titles of current publications (not including newspapers and periodicals). The selected materials are requested mostly through commercial sources and partly through exchange channels with the Lenin State Library, the Academy of Sciences, the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences, and other learned institutions in the USSR. Although there has been a noticeable increase in the intake of Soviet publications, not all the items selected from *Knizhnaia letopis'* are being received, and the acquisition of retrospective material has been very difficult.

Textbooks in all fields and on all levels represent a very high percentage of the current acquisitions. Very often scholarly books are published as texts for university postgraduate students. This kind of material represents the bulk of what is included here.

This report does not contain the usual section on linguistics and literature, which will be dealt with again in the next annual report.

Readers are referred to the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, for extracts and translations of the more important articles and reviews in Russian newspapers. Inasmuch as the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* includes English translations of all Russian titles and lists contents of many periodicals received by the Library, the present report will limit itself to the more typical items that in their ensemble present a cross section of Soviet publications received during the year.

Social and Political Sciences

The publication of the statistical compilation *Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR*, 1956, by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, is of great importance to students of Soviet economics, since it contains basic data withheld, until now, from the public both inside and outside the Soviet Union. It includes important data which reflect the current development of the Soviet national economy in comparison with that of prewar 1940, 1928, and prerevolutionary 1913.

Students of Soviet economics are also referred to a pamphlet containing the directives of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development

of the National Economy of the USSR from 1956 to 1960, *Direktivy XX s'ezda KPSS po shestomy piatiletnemu planu razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR na 1956-1960 gody*, 1956. S. F. Vinogradov deals with the same subject in a pamphlet published by the All-Union Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge, *Shestoi piatiletnii plan razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR—novyi krupnyi shag v stroitel' stve kommunizma* (The Sixth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR—New Step Toward the Establishment of Communism), 1956.

Books dealing with industrial operations, planning, and organization have been quite numerous. I. S. Shaferman's *Puti snizheniia sebestoimosti promyshlennoi produktsii* (Ways of Lowering the Industrial Cost Price), Irkutsk, 1955, is based on his study of factual material obtained from East Siberian industrial enterprises. V. Kontorovich's *Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoe planirovanie na promyshlennom predpriatii* (Technical and Economic Planning in an Industrial Enterprise), 1955, is devoted to methods and calculations used in industrial planning. *Analiz khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti predpriatii* (Analysis of Economic Activities of Enterprises), 1955, is a collective work under the editorship of I. A. Sholomovich. For the use of students of higher business schools, E. IA. Linetskii and D. IA. Savranskii compiled a collection of problems on planning of business activities in retail trade, *Sbornik zadanií po planirovaniu i analizu khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti torgovykh organizatsii i predpriatii*, 1955.

Two books on economics dealing with the chemical industry are S. Z. Pogostin's *Ekonomika i organizatsiia khimicheskogo proizvodstva* (Economics and Organization of Chemical Production), 1955, which is used as a manual by personnel receiving on-the-job training, and *Ekonomika sotsial-*

isticheskoi khimicheskoi promyshlennosti (Economics of the Socialist Chemical Industry), 1955, by N. N. Kalmykov and S. A. Vaisbein, which serves as a textbook for chemical-engineering students.

The Academy's Institute of Economics sponsored the publication in 1955 of a collection of articles edited by L. M. Gatovskii, *Izderzhki obrashcheniia v SSSR i puti ikh snizheniia*, which deals with marketing costs in the USSR and ways of lowering them. The organization and planning of short-term credit is discussed in the second, revised edition of Prof. M. M. Usoskin's textbook for university students of finance, *Organizatsiia i planirovanie kratkosrochnogo kredita*, 1956.

A comprehensive text dealing with transportation economics, *Ekonomika transporta*, 1956, was compiled by S. K. Danilov, A. E. Gibshman, and eight other authors for the use of students of institutes of engineering economics who are specializing in this field. On the same level is I. V. Kochetov's text, *Zheleznodorozhnaia statistika* (Railroad Statistics), the second edition of which appeared in 1953. He presents the basic principles and methods of statistical work in railroad transportation. A handbook on wages of railroad industrial workers is A. V. Vyorskii's *Oplata truda rabotnikov zavodov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta*, 1956. Two books on the economic aspects of maritime transportation are V. P. Panfilov and V. A. Petruchik's *Trud i ego planirovanie na morskoi transporte* (Labor and Its Planning in Maritime Transportation), 1955, and A. IU. Pankrat'ev's *Kommercheskaia ekspluatatsiia morskogo transporta* (Commercial Operation in Maritime Transportation), 1955.

As a textbook for students of communication techniques, L. IA. Dobychna brought out in 1955 a second, revised and expanded edition of her book, *Organizatsiia pochtovoi sviazi SSSR* (Organization of Postal Communication in the USSR).

Russian and Soviet economic history received extensive treatment in such publications as the collective work on the history of Russian economic thought sponsored by the Academy's Institute of Economics, entitled *Istoriia russkoi ekonomicheskoi mysli*. The Library has received the first part of volume one, *Epokha feodalizma*, (The Epoch of Feudalism), 1955, edited by A. I. Pashkov, which deals with the period from the ninth to the eighteenth century. In *Russkaia ekonomicheskaiia mysl' 60-70-kh godov XIX veka i Marksizm*, 1956, the author, A. L. Reuel', discusses Russian economic thought of the sixth and seventh decades of the nineteenth century and Marxism. The distribution of industry in prerevolutionary Russia is the topic of R. S. Livshits' book, *Razmeshchenie promyshlennosti v dorevoliutsionnoi Rossii*, 1955. *Ocherki sovetskoi ekonomiki, 1917-1920 gg.*, published by the Institute of Economics in 1956, consists of I. A. Gladkov's essays on Soviet economics of the critical period 1917-20. V. A. Vinogradov's work, *Sotsialisticheskoe obobshchestvenie sredstv proizvodstva v promyshlennosti SSSR (1917-1918)*, 1955, another Institute publication, concerns the socialist nationalization in 1917-18 of the means of production of industry in the Soviet Union. The 1921-25 period of reconstruction of the national economy is discussed in a collection of essays, *SSSR v period vosstanovleniia narodnogo khoziaistva, 1921-1925 gg.*, 1955, edited by A. P. Kuchkin, I. U. A. Poliakov, and S. I. Iakubovskii and sponsored by the Academy's Institute of History.

In the field of political economy the Institute of Economics published an expanded second edition of the textbook, *Politicheskaiia ekonomia*, 1955. Edited by K. V. Ostrovitianov and others, it deals with what is described as "pre-capitalist, capitalist and socialist" economic organization of the national economy and methods of production.

Moscow University published a text on the general theory of statistics, *Kurs obshchei teorii statistiki*, 1956, prepared by T. I. Kozlov, V. I. Ovsienko, and others in accordance with the official curriculum of this subject established for universities and institutes of higher learning. For students of accounting and credit schools of the State Bank, Prof. N. Riauzov and A. Tertus compiled a text on banking statistics entitled *Bankovskaia statistika*, 1956. A booklet designed to show how to study the dynamics of economic phenomena was prepared by G. S. Kil'dishev, entitled *Kak izuchat' dinamiku khoziaistvennykh iavlenii*, 1956.

The Institute of Economics published in 1955, P. P. Maslov's *Kriticheskii analiz burzhuaizmskikh statisticheskikh publikatsii* (Critical Analysis of Bourgeois Statistical Publications). Another work devoted to the economy of capitalist countries is the small statistical publication put out by the Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Kon'unktturnyi Institut MVT SSSR (Scientific Institute for Business Cycle Research of USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade) on indicators of the economic situation of capitalist countries for the period 1950-55, *Statisticheskie pokazateli ekonomicheskogo polozheniia kapitalisticheskikh stran, 1950-1955 gg.*, 1956.

The same Institute published in 1955 a statistical handbook on the production of the most important commodities of non-communist countries for the years, 1937, 1940, and 1950-54, entitled *Proizvodstvo vazhneishikh tovarov v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh*.

Anti-Western propaganda is found, as usual, on all levels. Examples of such publications include two books by E. IA. Bregel, *Nakoplenie kapitala i obnishchanie proletariata* (The Accumulation of Capital and the Impoverishment of the Proletariat), 1956, and a second edition of *Denezhnoe obrashchenie i kredit kapitala*.

isticheskikh stran (Monetary Circulation and Credit in Capitalistic Countries), 1955. Written in a similar vein is V. TSaga's *Sovremennye burzhuaiznye teorii deneg i kredita*, 1955, in which he discusses what is described as the modern capitalist theory of money and credit. Two books which are particularly critical of the United States' foreign aid program are V. V. Rymalov's *Kolonial'naia ekspansiia finansovogo kapitala SShA pod flagom "pomoshchi"* (Colonial Expansion of United States Capital in the Guise of "Aid"), 1956, and A. I. Shapiro's *Ekonomicheskaiia ekspansiia monopolisticheskogo kapitala SShA v Zapadnoi Evrope posle vtoroi mirovoi voyny* (Economic Expansion of Monopolistic Capital of the United States in Western Europe after the Second World War), 1956. Another Institute publication, *Ocherki sovremennoi burzhuaiznoi politicheskoi ekonomii SShA* (Essays on the Contemporary Bourgeois Political Economy of the United States), 1956, was written by I. G. Bliumin.

The economy and foreign trade of Pakistan are described in a small publication written by A. A. Zmeev entitled *Pakistan*, 1956.

Favorable treatment is accorded to Albania by V. V. Shvets in his *Ekonomika Narodnoi Respubliki Albanii*, 1956, in which is described that country's economy. The foreign trade of countries of the "Peoples Democracies" is discussed in *Vneshniaia torgovlia stran narodnoi demokratii*, 1955, edited by M. F. Kovrizhnykh, A. B. Frumkin, and V. S. Pozdnyakov.

To those interested in further reading on the Soviet concept of coexistence there is I. Dvorkin's *O mirnom sosushchestvovanii kapitalisticheskoi i sotsialisticheskoi obshchestvennykh sistem* (Peaceful Coexistence of the Capitalist and Socialist Social Systems), 1955.

The remarks of the former Soviet Foreign Minister, D. T. Shepilov, at the Suez

Canal Conference in London in July 1956 have been compiled and published in a booklet, *Suetskii vopros* (The Suez Problem), 1956.

History

Soviet historical publications recently accessioned include a variety of works, collections, studies and texts on world history, history of Western countries, and of course Russian history, with heavy emphasis on the development of revolutionary movements. All are written in accordance with the established party line and the rules of dialectical interpretation of historical events.

The State Publishing House for Political Literature began its very ambitious plan to publish, under the general editorship of E. M. Zhukov, a world history in 10 volumes entitled *Vsemirnaia istoriia*. The first, published in 1955, is richly illustrated and contains several maps. Divided into four parts, it begins with the origin of human society and brings the work up to the first millennium B. C. describing at this latter stage the serf-holding states in the ancient Orient and Europe. It was edited by I. U. P. Frantsev, I. M. D'iakonov, G. F. Il'in, S. V. Kiselev, and V. V. Struve. The history of ancient Greece is the subject of the comprehensive collective work, *Drevniaia Gretsia*, 1956, published by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR under the editorship of V. V. Struve and D. P. Kallistov. It contains 15 chapters and an article on source materials.

The origin of the peasantry as a class in early feudal society in Western Europe during the period extending from the sixth to the eighth century is discussed in A. I. Neusykhin's *Vozniknovenie zavisimogo krest'ianstva kak klassa rannefeodal'nogo obshchestva v zapadnoi Evrope VI-VIII, v.v.*, 1956, published by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences.

The Museum of the History of Religion and Atheism of the Academy of Sciences published *Antifeodal'nye ereticheskie dvizheniia na Rusi; XIV-nachala XVI veka* (Antifeudal Heretical Movements in Russia from the Fourteenth to the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century), 1955, by N. A. Kazakova and I. A. S. Lur'e. The appendix lists 35 documents concerning heretical movements.

The history of the city of Leningrad is the subject of a collection of essays entitled *Ocherki istorii Leningrada* which the Academy of Sciences is publishing under the editorship of M. P. Viatkin. The Library has received volume one, 1955, subtitled *Period feodalizma (1703-1861 g.g.)* (Period of Feudalism, 1703-1861).

Two publications dealing with the history of the Russian Eastern regions, the Western Urals, and Siberia put out by the Institute of History of the USSR's Academy of Sciences are A. A. Preobrazhenskii's *Ocherki kolonizatsii Zapadnogo Urala v XVII-nachale XVIII v.* (Essays on Colonization of the Western Urals from the Seventeenth to the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century), 1956, and V. I. Shunkov's *Ocherki po istorii Zemledeliia Sibiri (XVII vek)* (Essays on the History of Agriculture in Siberia of the Seventeenth Century), 1956.

The Main Archival Administration and the Central State Historical Archives of the USSR in Moscow and Leningrad brought out the first volume (2d ed., 1955) of a collection of documents on the labor movement in Russia in the nineteenth century, *Rabochee dvizhenie v Rossii v XIX veke*. This is divided into two parts, the first of which contains documents covering the period 1800-25 and the second 1826-60. The collection is edited by A. M. Pankratova, who wrote the introduction.

The Institute of History, in collaboration with the Central State Military History Archives of the USSR, continues to pub-

lish documents pertaining to Field Marshal M. I. Kutuzov, the Russian hero of the Napoleonic Wars, in *M. I. Kutuzov*, edited by Col. L. G. Beskrovnyi. The second part of the fourth volume, 1955, covering the period from October to December 1812, contains 669 documents and five operational maps.

Shamil, leader of the Moslem rebellion against Russian domination in East Caucasia, as *imam* (religious and political leader) of the rebellious mountaineers from 1834 to 1859, stirred his adherents to religious and nationalistic fanaticism and waged holy war against the Russians. Early Soviet historiography described him as a hero in the fight of Caucasian mountaineers for freedom and national independence; his activities were considered heroic exploits. In order to destroy this favorable image, the Archival Administration of the Ministry of the Interior of the Georgian SSR published documentary materials, under the editorship of Sh. V. Tsagareishvili, entitled, *Shamil'-stavlennik sultanskoi Turtsii i angliiskikh kolonizatorov* (Shamil, the Pawn of Turkey of the Sultans and English Colonizers), Tbilisi, 1953. The intent of the compilers is to show that Shamil's fight against Russia and his coercive conversion of the non-Moslem nationalities and tribes of the Caucasians into the Moslem faith were supported by subversive activities of Turkish and British intelligence.

After many years of research, M. V. Nechkina, under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences Institute of History, published in 1955 her two-volume work on the Decembrist Movement, *Dvizhenie dekabristov*.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution of 1905, books on the history of the revolutionary activities of this period have been published extensively in the USSR. A number of

these are included here as representative of the Library's acquisitions in this field.

Pervaiia russkaia revoliutsiia 1905-1907 g. g. (The First Russian Revolution, 1905-1907), 1955, is a collection of 15 articles, edited by A. M. Pankratova and published by the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. F. S. Tiusin prepared a new publication entitled *Voennaia deiatel'nost' bol'shevikov v revoliutsii 1905-1907, godov* (Military Activities of the Bolsheviks During the Revolution of 1905-1907), 1956. Documents and materials on the revolutionary movement in Daghestan for the same period were collected in *Revoliutsionnoe dvizhenie v Dagestane v 1905-1907 gody*, published in Makhachkala, 1956, by the Central State Archives of the Daghestan ASSR in collaboration with the Institutes of History of the Daghestan section of the Communist Party and of the Daghestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The same Academy of Sciences published a series of documents and materials, *Revoliutsiia 1905-1907, g.g. v Rossii; dokumenty i materialy*, edited by an editorial group presided over by A. M. Pankratova. One of the publications in this series is the two-volume work, *Vserossiiskaia politicheskaia stachka v oktiabre 1905 goda* (The All-Russian Political Strike of October 1905), 1955. The first volume deals with the September 1905 meetings and strikes, and the second with the All-Russian strike movement in October of the same year. Part of the same series is *Vysshii pod'em revoliutsii 1905-1907 g.g.; vooruzhennye vosstaniia, noiabr'-dekabr' 1905 goda* (The High Tide of the Revolution of 1905-1907; Armed Uprisings, November-December 1905). It consists of three volumes in four, volume one contains documents of a general nature about the revolution in Russia in November and December 1905; volume two deals with ma-

terials concerning the central industrial regions of Russia; volume three consists of two books, the first of which deals with the Ukraine, Crimea, and Bessarabia, and the second with Transcaucasia.

The revolutionary movement in the Ukraine during the same period is also commemorated in literature received by the Library. The Archival Administration of the Ukrainian SSR, the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR collaborated in publishing at Kiev in 1955 two volumes of documents and materials under the title *Revoliutsiia 1905-1907 g. g. na Ukraine*. The first volume, *Pod'em revoliutsionnogo dvizheniia na Ukraine nakanune pervoi russkoi revoliutsii (1901-1904 g. g.)*, contains documents and materials covering the period from 1901 to 1904; the first part of the second volume, *Revoliutsionnaia bor'ba na Ukraine v period pervoi russkoi revoliutsii (1905 g.)*, deals with the events of 1905; the second part has not been received by the Library.

The following books dealing with the regional history of the USSR are included as being representative of the material on this subject. Volume one of *Ocherki istorii Mordovskoi ASSR*, published at Saransk in 1955 by the Scientific-Research Institute of Language, Literature, History and Economics of the Council of Ministries of the Mordvinian ASSR, covers the history of the Mordvinian ASSR from the Neolithic stage to the February Revolution in 1917. *Ocherki po drevnei istorii Azerbaidzhana* was published at Baku in 1956 by the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR. It consists of five essays on the ancient period of Azerbaijan history written by I. M. Dzhaferzade and nine essays on Midia, the ancient state of the territory of Azerbaijan, by Igrar Aliev. It was edited by A. N. Guliev.

The Academies of Sciences of the USSR, Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Tadzhik SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Kirghiz SSR held a joint session from January 30 to February 6, 1954 in Tashkent, devoted to the history of Middle Asia and Kazakhstan of the pre-October period. Materials prepared and presented to this session by Soviet scholars have been published by the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR in a volume entitled *Materialy ob"edinennoi nauchnoi sessii, posviashchennoi istorii Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana v dooktiabr'skii period*, Tashkent, 1955.

The history of Poland from the early primitive communal system to the present is described in the three-volume work, *Istoriia Pol'shi*, edited by V. D. Koroliuk, I. S. Miller and P. N. Tret'iakov. Only the second expanded edition of volume one (1956), which covers Polish history up to 1845, has been received.

Among the few Soviet studies on American history which have come to the Library, it is of interest to mention A. V. Efimov's *Ocherki istorii SShA*, 1955. The book tells in six chapters the history of America from its discovery in 1492 to the end of the Civil War and the rehabilitation of the Union. In the appendix the author has included recommendations on methods to be used in teaching this subject.

Noteworthy in the field of international relations and diplomacy is N. T. Nakashidze's *Rusko-angliiskie otnosheniia vo vtoroi polovine XVI veka* (Russo-English Relations During the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century), Tbilisi, 1956. The author points out in the preface that extensive work has not been done on his subject. This analytical study, therefore, may prove to be of special interest to scholars and students working in this field.

The Academy's Institute of History published two works on the Far East at the turn of the century, A. A. Fursenko's *Bor'ba za razdeli Kitaia i amerikanskaia doktrina*

otkrytykh dverei, 1895-1900 (The Struggle for the Partition of China and the American Open-Door Policy, 1895-1900), 1956, and B. A. Romanov's comprehensive *Ocherki diplomaticheskoi istorii russko-iaponskoi voiny, 1895-1907* (Essays on Diplomatic History of the Russo-Japanese War 1895-1907), 1955, in its second, revised and expanded edition.

Lectures on international relations on the eve of and during the first World War, delivered by F. Zuev at the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, were published under the title, *Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia nakanune i v gody pervoi mirovoi voiny*, 1956. I. F. Ivashin's lectures at the same school on the international relations and foreign policy of the Soviet Union from 1935 to 1939 appeared in a pamphlet entitled *Mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia i vneshniaia politika Sovetskogo Soiuza v 1935-1939 godakh*, 1955. The Institute of History also published L. V. Pozdeeva's *Angliia i remilitarizatsiia Germanii, 1933-1936* (England and the Remilitarization of Germany, 1933-1936), 1956, and M. V. Popov's *Amerikanskii imperializm v Irane v gody vtoroi mirovoi voiny* (American Imperialism in Iran during the Second World War), 1956.

The study of the problems and achievements of Soviet historiography is the subject of A. L. Sidorov's paper, *Osnovnye problemy i nekotorye itogi razvitiia sovetskoi istoricheskoi nauki*, which was presented to the Tenth International Congress of Historical Sciences held in Rome. Published in 1955 by the USSR Academy of Sciences in Russian, French, German, and English, it has a facing title page in French, *Les Problèmes fondamentaux de la science historique soviétique et certains résultats de son développement*.

In the field of medieval historical research, Leningrad University published a survey of source material, *Istochnikoved-*

enie istorii srednikh vekov, 1955, by A. D. Liublinskaia. This was written in accordance with the official curriculum prepared for the University's course on source material. It also contains an article on the history of the publication of medieval sources and a chapter on medieval manuscripts in USSR collections.

French historiography during the period of romanticism is the subject of B. G. Reizov's book *Frantsuzskaia romanticheskaia istoriografiia, 1815-1830*, Leningrad, 1956. Under the editorship of V. I. Avdiev and N. P. Shastina the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Academy of Sciences published 14 papers, constituting the second volume of a collection of essays on the history of oriental studies in Russia, *Ocherki po istorii russkogo vostokovedeniia*. The second volume was published in 1956; the first, which was received earlier by the Library, in 1953.

Geography and Geology

As in the past, geographical publications were not as numerous as those in other fields. Most of the publications acquired by the Library consist of geographical descriptions, collected works, texts, and atlases.

Among the atlases received, perhaps the most noteworthy are two published by the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Soviet Ministry of the Interior. *Atlas SSSR*, 2d ed., 1955, prepared under the overall editorship of M. I. Svinarenko and edited by O. A. Beloglazova, consists of 79 maps and an alphabetical index of over 25,000 geographic names; and *Atlas SSSR*, 1956, a pocket-size atlas, also edited by O. A. Beloglazova, contains 44 maps and more than 7,000 geographic names and abbreviations.

The pamphlet-like publications put out by the State Publishing House of Geographical Literature often appear as parts of various series and generally are designed

for popular consumption. As a rule they contain a brief account of the physical geography, economy, population and history of the country involved. *Iaponiia. Filippiny* (Japan and the Philippines), 1956, by O. G. Baryshnikova, was published as part of the series entitled *Strany Azii* (Asiatic Countries), while *Braziliia*, 1956, by V. V. Vol'skii and A. N. Glinkin, and *V'etnam*, 1955, by I. IA. Podkopaev, appeared in the series *U karty mira* (At the World's Map). A similar publication, although not part of either series, is D. N. Kostinskii's *Nepal*, 1955.

The Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geography, in conjunction with the Institute of Economics, sponsored the publication of *Armianskaia SSR* (Armenian SSR), 1955, edited by A. O. Marukhian. It goes into a little more detail concerning the general topography, geological formations, climate, hydroelectric power sources, soil, flora and fauna, and economic development.

The Institute of Geography also sponsored the publication of a collection of nine articles on Red China, *Geografiia Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respubliki*, 1956, edited by V. T. Zaichikov. The articles were written by different authors and are for the most part concerned with problems of China's economic geography.

An economic geography of the Soviet Union emphasizing the distribution of industry was prepared by A. N. Lavrishchev for students of the Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, *Geografiia otraslei narodnogo khoziaistva, Soiuza SSR*, 1955.

A secondary school text on the economic geography of foreign countries, *Ekonomicheskaia geografiia zarubezhnykh stran*, 1956, was written by I. I. Mamaev.

While personalized and popular accounts of Arctic and Antarctic expeditions are appearing with greater frequency, serious studies are still scarce. Three of the

former are S. T. Morozov's *U poslednikh paralelei* (In the Upper Latitudes), 1956, issued by the Publishing House of the Ministry of Defense; D. I. Shcherbakov's *Na samolete po Arktike* (Across the Arctic by Airplane), Leningrad, 1956; and a lecture, *Sovremennaiia Antarktika i zadachi ee izucheniia*, 1956, delivered by Shcherbakov, which dealt with the problems of studying the Antarctica of today, published by the All-Union Society for the Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge.

Many of the works written by and about Lev Semenovich Berg (1876-1950), whose contributions in the fields of geography and biology brought him to a position of great prominence, are in the Library's collections. The Academy of Sciences, as a memorial to him, sponsored the publication of *Pamiati Akademika L. S. Berga*, 1955. This collection of articles, written by a number of authors and edited by E. N. Pavlovskii, is divided into three parts: the first deals in general with his scientific work and contains several biographical articles; the second is devoted to geography; and the third to biology. At the end is a bibliography of his writings.

The Academy also sponsored a multi-volume publication of selected items from Berg's works, *Isbrannye trudy*. The first volume, *Istoriia nauki*, 1956, is devoted to his writings on the history of science and contains 30 papers in chronological order of publication.

Berg's *Priroda SSSR*, 3rd ed., 1955, is an abridgment of the author's two-volume work, *Geograficheskie zony Sovetskogo Soiuza* (Geographical Zones of the USSR), issued in 1947-52.

Quite a few of the books received deal with the history of geographical exploration. N. A. Severin's *Otechestvennye puteshestvenniki i issledovateli*, 1956, contains accounts of the exploits of Russian travelers and explorers, beginning with the fifteenth-century traveler Afanasii Nikitin

and ending with the contemporary Russian geographer and explorer of Central Asia, V. A. Obruchev. *Kniga o Marko Polo*, 1955, which was translated by I. P. Minaev from an old French text of Marco Polo's travels, contains an introductory article by I. P. Magidovich, who also edited the book. Two explorers of the Arctic islands, Novaia Zemlia, P. K. Pakhtusov and S. A. Moiseev, have had their diaries for the years 1832-33 and 1834-35, respectively, published under the title *Dnevnye zapiski P. K. Pakhtusova i S. A. Moiseeva*, 1956, edited by V. M. Pasetskii. Documents pertaining to the two expeditions are included. The complete account of Lieut. Lavrentii A. Zagoskin's Alaskan travels and exploration from 1842 to 1844 was published in a book entitled *Puteshestviia i issledovaniia Leitananta Lavrentiia Zagoskina v Russkoi Amerike v 1842-44 gg*, 1956.

Textbooks on cartography received by the Library include L. S. Garaevskaia's *Kartografiia*, in its second edition expanded and revised, 1955, prepared for technical students and cartographers and topographers who have not had advanced education in this field, and *Kartografiia*, 1955, by K. A. Salishchev and A. V. Gedymin, which is a general introduction to the subject.

Sneg i talye vody (Snow and Meltwaters), 1956, is a work of more than routine interest, prepared under the editorship of G. D. Rikhter and sponsored by the Institute of Geography of the Academy of Sciences. The book deals with the problems of studying snow and snow cover and describes the physical-mechanical characteristics of snow cover, the melting of snow, and formation of runoff.

The Publishing House for Geographical Literature issued *Osnovy ucheniia o prolivakh mirovogo okeana*, 1956, by N. N. Zubov, who has written extensively in this field. He discusses the principle theories regarding ocean straits in this book. A

physico-geographical description of the seas which wash the shores of the Soviet Union is provided by N. A. Belinskii and IU. V. Istoshin in *Moria, omyvaiushchie berega Sovetskogo Soiuza*, 1956. Their work is divided into four parts, on the Far Eastern seas, Northern Arctic Ocean seas, Baltic Sea, and Southern seas.

Another work by N. N. Zubov, in which he collaborated with O. I. Mamaev, entitled *Dinamicheskii metod vychisleniia elementov morskikh techenii*, Leningrad, 1956, deals with the dynamic method of calculating the elements of ocean currents.

A general introduction to the subject of the development and structure of the earth's crust, prepared as a text in historical geology, is *Istoricheskaiia geologiia s osnovami paleontologii*, by IA. M. Levites, who discusses the principles of palaeontology and the role of fossil organisms in solving geological problems.

As part of its *Nauchno-populiarnaia seriia* (Scientific-Popular Series), the Academy has published an elementary work entitled *Osnovy geologii* (Principles of Geology), 1956, by V. A. Obruchev.

N. M. Shomysov has written a description of a number of geological excursions through the Gorki Region, *Geologicheskie ekskursii po Gor'kovskoi oblasti, Gor'kii*, 1954.

A text to serve as a practical handbook on mineralogy in Geological Survey Institutes by students who already have a general background in chemistry, crystallography, and mineralogy, prepared by N. A. Smol'ianinov, is *Prakticheskoe rykovodstvo po mineralologii*, 1955. The book is divided into four main sections, containing general information on mineralogy, a description of 447 minerals, identification of minerals, and a number of useful tables.

Moscow University has published a book for the use of higher technical institutions by E. A. Kuznetsov entitled *Petrografia magmaticheskikh i metamorficheskikh*

porod (Petrography of Magmatic and Metamorphic Rock), 1956. This text contains the findings and results of research by many people in the field concerning the mineral and chemical composition, texture, structure, and occurrence of rocks.

Selected works on the geology of the Donets Basin by an outstanding Russian geologist and founder of coal geology in Russia, L. I. Lutugin, have been compiled at the direction of the Department of Technical Sciences of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences under the editorship of I. T. Shvets, who headed a group of four men. Entitled *Izbrannye trudy po geologii Donetskogo basseina*, it was published in Kiev in 1956 and contains, in addition to his own papers, short essays on his life and work and recollections of his students and of his colleagues A. A. Gapeev, V. I. IAvorskii, and N. N. IAKovlev. According to the introduction, it was under his guidance that fundamental problems of geological formation in the Donets Basin were solved and a method for the detailed geological survey of the Basin was worked out.

Since copies of the first edition of *Osnovy geologii rossyskoi* (Principles of the Geology of Deposits), by IU. A. Bilibin, which appeared in 1931 are now rarities, the Academy of Sciences sponsored the publication of a second edition in 1955 with insignificant changes.

Studies undertaken by the Geological Section of the Caucasian Consolidated Expedition, which was sponsored by the Council on Studies of Production Resources of the Academy of Sciences, have been published under the title *Geologiia i poleznye iskopaemye sredinnoi chasti Severnogo-Kavkaza* (Geology and Mineral Resources of the Central Part of the North Caucasus), 1956. This work, edited by L. N. Leont'ev, consists of three papers written by N. A. Lebedeva, N. V. Rengarten and Z. M. Starostina, and S. S. Kuznetsov.

Mathematics and Science

Russian literature on mathematics and physics accessioned by the Library during the last calendar year includes a variety of new university texts and original works by contemporary Soviet mathematicians and physicists, Russian classics, and works of purely historical significance.

An important reference item for engineers, mathematicians, and physicists is M. IA. Vygodskii's *Spravochnik po vysshei matematike* (Handbook of Higher Mathematics), 1956. Vygodskii's work, a large 783-page volume, contains chapters on analytical geometry, fundamental principles of mathematical analysis, differential and integral calculus, series, differentiation and integration of functions, differential equations, and a number of tables.

In addition to the first volume of G. M. Fikhtengol'ts' *Osnovy matematicheskogo analiza* (Principles of Mathematical Analysis), 1955, which was mentioned in last year's report, the Library has received the second volume of this all-inclusive text for university students, published in 1956. For mathematics students in pedagogical institutes, L. IA. Okunev wrote a short manual on the theory of numbers, *Kratkii kurs teorii chisel*, 1956.

Representative of books dealing with differential geometry is the fourth edition of P. K. Rashevskii's university textbook, *Kurs differentsial'noi geometrii* (Course of Differential Geometry), 1956.

The importance of the theory of linear differential equations, developed by I. A. Lappo-Danilevskii, is discussed in N. P. Erugin's *Metod Lappo-Danilevskogo v teorii lineinykh differentsial'nykh uravnenii*, 1956. The author deals with methods of applying Lappo-Danilevskii's system and the analytical theory of ordinary differential equations to the theory of systems of linear differential equations with periodic real coefficients. This was published by Leningrad University on the occasion of the

twenty-fifth anniversary of Lappo-Danilevskii's death.

Students of navigation, with sufficient mathematical background, are introduced to the method of least quadrants (which finds wide application in astronomical and geodetical research) by A. P. IUshchenko in his small work, *Sposob naimen'shikh kvadratov*, 1956.

New ideas in qualitative methods in mathematical analysis are discussed by L. E. El'sgol'ts in *Kachestvennye metody v matematicheskom analize*, 1955. At the end of this work there is an extensive bibliography.

One of the most important problems of the theory of entire functions is the problem of connection between the growth of an entire function and the distribution of its roots. B. IA. Levin devotes study to this topic in *Raspredelenie kornei tselykh funktsii*, 1956. As part of the series entitled *Klassiki estestvoznaniia* (Classics of Natural Science), three of N. I. Lobachevskii's papers have been revived and published with an introductory article by A. P. Norden under the title, *Tri sochineniia po geometrii*, 1956. They deal with geometry, geometrical research on the theory of parallel lines, and pangeometry.

The collected works of the noted Russian mathematician and physicist A. M. Liapunov were published by the Academy of Sciences in two volumes in 1954 and 1956, respectively, under the title *Sobranie sochinenii*. In addition to the first volume, the Library has received the second, which contains his doctoral dissertation, *Obschchaia zadacha ob ustoiчивosti dvizheniia* (General Problems of the Stability of Movement), Kharkhov, 1892, as well as 10 articles on the theory of stability and the closely-connected theory of ordinary linear differential equations which were written after his dissertation. The application of Liapunov's methods and those of Henri Poincaré to the theory of non-linear

equations was discussed by I. G. Malkin in *Metody Liapunova i Puankare v teorii nelineinykh kolebaniy*, 1949, and is again partially dealt within his new book, *Nekotorye zadachi teorii nelineinykh kolebaniy* (Some Problems of Non-linear Vibrations), 1956. In the latter, he applies the "method of the little parameter" to the solution of problems connected with the theory of non-linear equations.

A collection of problems on mathematical physics was compiled for the use of university students by B. M. Budak, A. A. Samarskii, and A. N. Tikhonov under the title *Sbornik zadach po matematicheskoi fizike*, 1956. This is based upon the practical work done by seminars held at the Faculty of Physics of Moscow University.

Volume 12 of *Sobranie trudov* completes the publication of a collection of A. N. Krylov's works by the Academy of Sciences. The large amount of material scheduled to be published in the last volume made it necessary to divide the volume into two parts. The first, captioned *Raznye raboty* (Miscellaneous Works) and published in 1955, recently reached the Library. It contains Krylov's works in the fields of mechanics and technology. Some of these papers have been published before, but several of the manuscripts from Krylov's archives are printed for the first time. The selected papers have lost neither their significance for the present nor their historical interest. Some articles had appeared in the Brockhaus and Efron encyclopedia. Krylov's article on P. D. Kuz'minskii and V. G. Shukhov and his criticism of the draft of the submarine proposed by Del Proposto are also included in the first part of volume 12. The second part, subtitled *Bibliografiia* (Bibliography), published in 1956, has also been acquired. It contains a complete bibliography of Krylov's works and of writings about him, and a chronological account of his life and activities.

A number of indexes are included at the end of the book.

V. A. Fok, who through his contribution to the field of quantum mechanics established a firm name in modern physics, has brought out a new work, *Teoriia prost-ranstva, vremeni i tiagoteniia* (Theory of Space, Time, and Gravitation), 1955. The purpose of this work, as it is brought out in the preface, is to explain Soviet research concerning Einstein's theories.

The fourth volume (1956) of the collected works of S. I. Vavilov, *Sobranie sochinenii*, has been added to the three earlier ones (1952-56) in the Library's collection. This book contains three of Vavilov's fundamental papers: "Experimental Foundations of the Theory of Relativity" (1929); "Treatise About 'Warm' and 'Cold' Light" (1949); and "The Eye and the Sun" (1950). It also has several popular-science articles and reviews.

The third volume (1956) of *Kurs fiziki*, by N. V. Kashin, completes this important standard physics textbook, the first volume of which appeared in 1948. The first part of the third volume deals with geometric, wave, and quantum optics, and the second with principles of nuclear physics.

A publication sponsored by the Institute of History of Natural Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences and written by G. V. Rikhman, *Trudy po fizike*, 1956, is of historical value. George Wilhelm Richmann (Rikhman) (1711-53) was one of the first occupants of the chair of physics at the newly created University of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. He was an associate of M. V. Lomonosov and the initiator of studies on electricity in Russia. The book contains his scientific papers, correspondence, and reports.

Among works on radioactivity, several may be singled out. G. V. Gorshkov's *Gamma - izluchenie radioaktivnykh tel* (Gamma Radiations of Radioactive Bod-

ies), 1956, was published by Leningrad University for the use of advanced students, engineers, and physicists engaged in work on radioactivity. A reference book on radioactive radiation and safety precautions, *Spravochnik po radioaktivnym izlucheniiam i zashchite*, 1956, by N. G. Gusev, contains basic data on the physical properties of radioactive substances; the main emphasis is upon safety problems. A manual for practical laboratory work, *Fizicheskie osnovy metoda radioaktivnykh indikatorov* (Physical Principles of Radioactive Indicator Technique), 1956, was written by S. M. Raikii and V. F. Smirnov. The authors' purpose was to familiarize engineers, chemists, biologists and other scientists who are not specialists in the field of nuclear physics with the principles of radioactive indicator technique to enable them to conduct independent tracer studies.

A. N. Murin's *Vvedenie v radioaktivnost'* (Introduction to Radioactivity), 1955, published by Leningrad University, was written particularly for scientists who are not nuclear physicists but are specializing in the field of application of radiological methods. The author discusses the basic principles of natural and artificial radioactive emission, the most important nuclear reactions, including the reaction of division and deep-splitting, the principles of methods of acceleration of charged particles, and the basic ideas of neutronography.

Uskoriteli atomnykh chastits (Accelerators of Atomic Particles), 1956, by V. I. Veksler, L. Groshev, and V. Isaev, and a collection of articles edited by I. T. Alad'ev entitled *Primenenie atomnoi energii v mirnykh tseliakh* (Application of Atomic Energy to Peaceful Purposes), 1956, are two small publications issued in the Popular Scientific Series by the Academy of Sciences.

As part of its pamphlet series, the All-Union Society for Propagation of Political

and Scientific Knowledge published N. A. Nikolaev's *Pervaia atomnaia elektrostaniia Sovetskogo Soiuza* (The First Atomic Power Plant in the Soviet Union), 1956, and V. P. Romadin's *Energeticheskoe ispol'zovanie atomnoi energii* (Power Utilization of Atomic Energy), 1955. The latter is a revised and expanded stenographic report of a lecture given at the Central Lectorium of the Society in Moscow.

Scientific books which apply to the field of instrument design include A. V. Kondrashkov's *Interferentsiia sveta i ee primeneniye v geodezii* (Light Interference and Its Application in Geodetics), 1956. It was written for the use of advanced students of astronomy and geodetics and for those specializing in the field of instrument construction. The author discusses problems of application of light interference in geodetic measurements.

The P. N. Lebedev Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences published an original work entitled *Osnovnye parametry spektrov kombinatsionnogo rasseianiia uglevodorodov* (Basic Parameters for Raman Spectra of Hydrocarbons) 1956, by C. S. Landsberg, P. A. Bazhulin, and M. M. Sushchinskii. It is divided into three sections. The first deals with methods of determining the most important parameters of Raman spectra; the second contains tables of the chief parameters of lines in Raman spectra; and the third consists of auxiliary tables. There are also photographs showing Raman spectra of some hydrocarbons included in this book.

Among the publications received by the Library dealing with thermodynamics are the third, revised edition of M. A. Mikheev's *Osnovy teploperedachi* (Principles of Heat Transfer), 1956, and the third edition of A. K. Timiriazev's university manual, *Kineticheskaiia teoriia materii* (Kinetic Theory of Matter), 1956. V. A. Kirillin and A. E. Sheindlin brought out *Termodin-*

amika rastvorov (Thermodynamics of Solutions), 1956, a manual for advanced students of this subject.

In V. V. Cherdyn'tsev's *Rasprostranennost' khimicheskikh elementov* (Occurrence of Chemical Elements), 1956, the regularities in the occurrence of atoms are studied from the viewpoint of the elementary theory of stability of atomic nuclei. A hypothesis is postulated on the origin of the atomic nuclei in a neutron medium.

In the field of chemistry, the following may be considered representative of the material received by the Library. A new text for natural-science students of pedagogical institutes, written by S. A. Balezin and G. S. Parfenov, is *Osnovy fizicheskoi i kolloidnoi khimii* (Principles of Physical and Colloidal Chemistry), 1956. Isotopic methods of research on chemical reactions are treated by S. Z. Roginskii in his capital work, *Teoreticheskie osnovy izotopnykh metodov izucheniia khimicheskikh reaktsii*, 1956. This voluminous 611-page publication was sponsored by the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences. Experiments illustrating lectures on organic chemistry and the equipment and chemicals used in these demonstrations are dealt with by S. A. Zonis and S. M. Mazurov in *Lektsionnye opyty i demonstratsionnye materialy po organicheskoi khimii*, Leningrad, 1956.

V. A. Meike's *Rukovodstvo dlia preparatorov khimiko analiticheskikh laboratorii*, 1956, is a manual for technicians of chemical analytical laboratories working in the field of geological prospecting. *Teoreticheskie obosnovaniia i raschety v analiticheskoi khimii* (Theoretical Foundations and Calculations in Analytical Chemistry), 1956, by B. P. Nadeinskii, is the second, revised edition of a manual for advanced students of chemical technology.

Kharkov University in 1955 published a selection of works on physical chemistry, *Izbrannye proizvedeniia po fizicheskoi*

khimii, 1955, by the noted Russian scientist N. N. Beketov (1826-1911). They were edited by N. A. Izmailov, who also wrote an introductory article.

Two historical works on the development of chemistry at Moscow and Kharkov Universities may be noted. *Khimiia v Moskovskom Universitete za 200 let, 1755-1955*, 1955, by N. A. Figurovskii, G. V. Bykov, and T. A. Komarova, is an essay on the development of chemical science at Moscow University since the University's establishment in 1755. A. I. Kiprianov, F. S. Babichev, and others compiled *Ocherki po istorii organicheskoi khimii v Kievskom Universitete* (Essays on the History of Organic Chemistry at Kiev University), Kiev, 1954. The first six chapters are concerned with the early period of development of chemical science at Kiev University; the five remaining ones deal with noted scientists connected with the University in the past.

The Institute of Petroleum of the Academy of Sciences and the Faculty of Chemistry of Moscow University jointly sponsored A. V. Frost's *Trudy po kinetike i katalizu* (Works on Kinetics and Catalysis), 1956. All of Frost's basic papers on kinetics and the mechanism of catalytic change of hydrocarbons have been collected here. Another book, dealing with his work in the field of thermodynamics of organic reactions and with a series of problems in inorganic and physical chemistry, is in preparation and will be published by Moscow University. It will also contain a list of Frost's works and his biography.

The Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR published the papers presented at the Fourth Scientific Conference of Postgraduate Students under the title *Trudy IV nauchnoi konferentsii aspirantov Akademii Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR*, Baku, 1955. The collection consists of 15 papers on agricultural biology, petroleum technology, petrography, and stratigraphy, to-

gether with a resolution passed by the conference.

In the field of meteorology, there is, among others, M. E. Berliand's *Predskazanie i regulirovanie teplovogo rezhima prizemnogo sloia atmosfery* (Forecast and Adjustment of Thermal Conditions of the Ground Atmospheric Layer), 1956.

Among natural-science publications acquired, mention may be made of the eleventh and twelfth volumes of *Trematody zhivotnykh i cheloveka* (Trematoda of Animals and Human Beings), By K. I. Skriabin, published in 1955 and 1956, respectively. The Library has also received the first 10 volumes (1947-55) of this series, which was sponsored by the Laboratory of Helminthology of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

S. E. Kleinenberg's *Mlekopitaiushchie Chernogo i Azovskogo morei; opyt biologo-promyslovogo issledovaniia* (Mammals of the Black and Azov Seas), 1956, deals with the biological and fishery aspects of this subject. Sponsored by the A. N. Severtsov Institute of Morphology of Animals of the Academy of Sciences, the book consists of a number of papers, most of which were selected from other publications.

The Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR issued in 1956 the first of three volumes of selected works by N. G. Khodolnyi under the title *Izbrannye trudy*. The publication plan provided that the first two volumes be devoted to the physiology of plants and the scientist's papers beginning with his first research works (1908). The third is scheduled to consist of a collection of his works on microbiology and plant ecology.

Engineering and Technology

A great variety of textbooks, manuals and original works in the field of engineering and technology have been received. The level of monographs and collected

works varies from popular books to highly scientific treatises.

The Ministry of Education of the RSFSR and the Main Administration of Labor Reserves of the USSR published in 1956 an information booklet compiled by M. M. Deineko entitled *Gde poluchit' spetsial'nost'; spravochnik dlia okonchivshikh srednie shkoly* (Where To Get Specialized Training; Information Book for Secondary School Graduates). It lists all trade schools and technical secondary correspondence schools, divided according to geographical areas, fields of specialization, and admission requirements. The All-Union Society for Propagation of Political and Scientific Knowledge published a pamphlet, *Politekhnikeskoe obuchenie na sovremennom etape razvitiia shkoly* (Polytechnical Training in the Current Stage of School Development), 1956, written by M. N. Skatkin, corresponding member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR. V. I. Prokof'ev's *Moskovskoe vysshee tekhnicheskoe uchilishche (125 let)* (Moscow Higher Technical School (125 years)), 1955, is a history of one of the leading Russian engineering institutes of higher education from its foundation in 1830 to 1955. It was written on the occasion of the school's 125th anniversary.

Computing techniques and devices are treated in P. G. Khomenko's *Schetno-analiticheskie mashiny* (Computing Analytical Machines), 1955, which is divided into two parts: auxiliary machines dealing with perforation and control; and basic machines such as sorters and tabulators.

Electronic digital computers are described in A. I. Kitov's *Elektronnye tsifrovye mashiny*, 1956, written for engineers, scientists, and advanced engineering students.

A lecture on cybernetics given by Prof. Ernest Kol'man was published in 1956 as a stenographic report, entitled *Kibernetika*, by the All-Union Society for Propagation

of Political and Scientific Knowledge. A manual on calculation and design of precision instruments for the use of advanced mechanical-engineering students, written by S. S. Tikhmenev, is *Elementy tochnykh priborov*, 1956.

The latest experiences of Soviet and foreign scientists in the field of the theory of gyroscopic devices were compiled in the scientific monograph *Elementy teorii navigatsionnykh giroskopicheskikh priborov* (Principles of the Theory of Navigational Gyroscopic Instruments), 1956, by M. M. Bogdanovich, V. S. Mochalin, and P. A. Il'in.

For the use of engineers, scientists, and postgraduate students the Laboratory of Hydraulic Machinery of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR published A. P. Filippov's *Kolebaniia uprugikh sistem* (Vibration of Elastic Systems), Kiev, 1956. A standard text for engineering students, *Gidravlika* (Hydraulics), 1956, by N. Z. Frenkel', has appeared in its second revised and expanded edition. The second, revised edition of *Gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzheniia* (Hydraulic Structures), 1956, by Prof. K. V. Popov, is a text for technical students specializing in the construction of rural hydropower plants, drainage, and land reclamation. On a closely related subject is A. M. Tsarevskii's *Gidromekhanizatsiia meliorativnykh rabot* (Hydro-mechanization of Drainage and Land Reclamation), 1956, which was written for engineering students specializing in the subject.

Publications on machine-building include a collection of articles on vibrations of turbine engines published by the Institute of Machinery of the USSR Academy of Sciences, entitled *Kolebaniia v turbomashinakh*, 1956. It contains 12 scientific articles, prepared under the editorship of S. V. Serensen. The Commission on Machine-Building Technology of the same Institute published a collection of works

on automation of technological processes in machine construction entitled *Avtomatizatsiia tekhnologicheskikh protsessov v mashinostroenii*, 1956. This is divided into two parts, the first dealing with general problems of automation and the second with the automation of metal-cutting processes. A. N. Rabinovich's *Avtomatizatsiia i mekhanizatsiia sborochnykh protsessov v mashinostroenii i priborostroenii*, 1956, deals with automation and mechanization in machine- and instrument-building and was written for the use of industrial-engineering personnel.

The Library now has a full set of the six-volume *Spravochnik mashinostroitel'ia* (Handbook of the Machine Builder) in its second, revised and expanded edition. The first volume, published in 1955, deals with mathematics, theoretical mechanics, theory of machinery, and mechanisms; the second (1954) with heat engineering, chemistry, optics, acoustics, and hydraulics; the third (1955) with strength and strength analysis; the fourth (1955) with design and construction of machine parts; the fifth (1955) with technology for designers of machine parts; and the sixth (1956) with machine-building materials.

The Institute of Structural Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR published A. D. Kovalenko's treatise on discs and shells in rotors of turbine engines, *Plastiny i obolochki v rotorakh turbomashin*, Kiev, 1955.

The Institute of Machinery of the Academy of Sciences held a conference from June 14-16 on the fundamental problems of the theory of machinery and mechanisms. Under the editorship of I. I. Artolevskii, the Institute published eight of the papers presented at the conference under the title *Osnovnye problemy teorii mashin i mekhanizmov*, 1956. This includes a record of the discussion developed during the meetings and the resolutions passed by the Conference.

P. D. Lebedov and A. A. Shchukin's comprehensive text on industrial heat engineering, *Promyshlennaiia teploekhnika*, came out in a second revised edition in 1956.

Design of measuring devices and instruments in machine-building is treated in *Konstruirovanie izmeritel'nykh prispособlenii i instrumentov v mashinostroenii*, 1956, by E. M. Levenson, I. U. M. Gonikber, and T. A. Vedenskii for the use of designers.

In the same field, A. M. Vedmidskii wrote for engineering personnel on the subject of production technology of measuring devices, in *Tekhnologiia proizvodstva izmeritel'nykh priborov*, 1955, which is in its second, revised and expanded edition. The first part is divided into two sections, the first of which deals with the principles of the structure of technological processes and the second with the principles of special technology of instruments. Related also to the manufacture of precision devices is T. A. Gevondian's *Pruzhinnye dvigateli* (Spring Motors), 1956, which is devoted to the theory, design, methods of checking, and tests of spring mechanisms.

Nekruglye zubchatye kolea (Noncircular Toothed Gears), 1956, is a second edition of F. L. Litvin's work on problems, design, and theory of gearing and manufacturing noncircular gears.

A. B. Parnitskii and A. P. Shabashov discuss the designing of general-purpose bridge cranes in *Mostovye krany obshchego naznacheniiia*, Sverdlovsk, 1955. A small, informative publication describing lathes of Soviet and foreign manufacture, entitled *Tokarnye stanki*, 1956, was written by E. P. Rodionov.

Books on electrical engineering include the completely revised sixth edition of A. S. Kasatkin and M. A. Perekalin's *Elektrotehnika*, 1955. This comprehensive text was designed for engineering students who are specializing in electricity. The Library has also acquired the first part of the first

volume of G. N. Petrov's *Elektricheskie mashiny*, which is now in its second, revised edition. The title of the first part of this comprehensive course in electrical machinery is *Vvedenie. Transformatory*. It includes the introduction to the course and the material on transformers. *Automatizatsiia energeticheskikh sistem* (Automation of Power Systems), second and revised edition, 1956, by I. I. Solov'ev, is a manual for advanced students and for engineers who are beginners in the field of automation of power systems. The problem of electrical strength of solid dielectrics is discussed in *Elektricheskaia prochnost' tverdykh dielektrikov*, 1956, by A. A. Vorob'ev and E. K. Zavadovskaia. The authors endeavor to review the modern stand on the breakdown theory of solid dielectrics. Specialists in the theory of relay systems of automatic control are referred to I. A. Z. TSypkin's *Teoriia releinykh sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia*, 1956.

A text for technicians and for schools of river transportation on electrical engineering and electro-communication entitled *Elektrotehnika i elektrosviaz'*, 1956, is by D. K. Sukhov and has appeared in its second, revised and expanded edition. The Engineering Administration of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR published in its series *Lektsii po tekhnike sviazi* (Lectures on Communication Engineering) E. L. Cherenkova's *Iskazheniia telegrafnykh signalov pri peredache na korotkikh volnakh* (Distortion of Telegraphic Signals in Short-Wave Transmission), 1955.

Russkie elektrotehniki XIX veka (Russian Electrical Engineers of the Nineteenth Century), 1955, by M. A. Shatelen, is devoted to the history of the development of electrical engineering in Russia.

The following books are representative of the literature on electronics received by the Library. A collection of seven articles, edited by G. A. Tiagunov, on progress

made in electro-vacuum engineering appeared under the title *Uspekhi elektrovakuumnoi tekhniki*, 1956. *Osnovy radiolokatsii* (Principles of Radar), 1956, by A. P. Sivers and N. A. Suslov, is a textbook for advanced students of radar and specialists in the field. The Technical Administration of the Ministry of Communication of the USSR published *Ratsionalizatorskie predlozheniia po radiosviasi, radioveshchaniu i radiofikatsii*, 1956, a collection of articles containing suggestions for increasing efficiency in the field of radio communication, broadcasting, and radio-receiving systems.

F. V. Maiorov's *Elektronnye regulatory* (Electronic Regulators), 1956, appeared as part of the series *Fiziko-matematicheskaiia biblioteka inzhenera* (The Engineer's Library on Physics and Mathematics). V. I. Siforov's *Radiopriemniki sverkhvysokikh chastot* (Radioreceivers of Super-High Frequency), 1955, is a comprehensive manual written for students of military schools of higher learning and military engineering personnel. The Russian term *sverkhvysokaia chastota* (super-high frequency) as used here differs from American usage, since it applies to all frequencies above 30 megacycles. Also prepared for the use of military-engineering personnel is S. I. Bychkov's *Magnetronnye peredatchiki* (Magnetron Transmitters), 1955.

Two small publications on nuclear energy which appeared in the popular scientific series of the Academy of Sciences are V. S. Fursov's *Uran-grafitovye iadernye reaktory* (Uranium-Graphite Nuclear Reactors), 1956, and a collection of 12 articles on the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, *Primenenie atomnoi energii v mirnykh tseliakh*, 1956, edited by I. T. Alad'ev. On a very elementary, popularized level is A. F. Buianov's *Atomniiia energiia* (Atomic Energy), 1955.

The Library received the second volume, *Konstruktsii i raschet* (Construction and

Design), 1955, of *Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia* (Internal Combustion Engines), by A. S. Orlin, D. N. Vyrubov, N. I. Kostygov, and others. It deals particularly with the construction and design of piston engines and is adapted to the program of a course on internal combustion engines given at the Moscow Higher Technical School. The first volume of this work, which was published in 1951 and deals with basic theories of the working process, is not in the Library's collection.

Books on aviation are more numerous among the new accessions than they had been in previous years. A sampling of these includes *Na reaktivnykh samoletakh*, 1956, by Col. N. N. Denisov, a small popular publication about jet planes, their history, construction, and use; V. A. Bodner's second and revised edition of *Avtomatika aviatsionnykh dvigatelei* (Automatic Equipment on Aviation Engines), 1956; N. V. Inozemtsev's *Aviatsionnye gazoturbinnye dvigateli; teoriia i rabochii protsess*, 1955, which is devoted to the theory and working processes of aviation gas turbines; and G. B. Siniarev and M. V. Dobrovol'skii's *Zhidkostnye raketyne dvigateli* (Liquid Fuel Jet Engines; Theory and Design), 1955. All these are texts for students of higher aviation institutes. On a more elementary level for military student pilots is a volume by V. S. Rybal'chik, S. V. Poliakov, and V. F. Gerasimenko entitled *Teoriia porshnevnykh aviatsionnykh dvigatelei* (Theory of Aviation Piston Engines), 1955. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR published in 1956 a translation of a work by Prof. Elie Carafoli, member of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, as *Aerodinamika kryla samoleta; neszhimaemaia zhidkost'* (Aerodynamics of the Aircraft Wing; Uncompressed Liquid), 1956. A textbook on the technical school level for students of aviation-engine construction, prepared by F. T. Blinov and V. P. Firago and entitled *Tekhnologiia mekhanicheskoi*

obrabotki detalei aviatsionnykh dvigatelei (Technology of Mechanical Processing of Aviation Engine Parts), appeared second, revised and expanded edition in 1956.

The following two books on metallurgy were published by the Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences: A. M. Samarin's *Fiziko-khimicheskie osnovy raskisleniia stali* (Physicochemical Principles of Steel Deoxidation), 1956; and *Nepreryvnaia razlivka stali* (Continuous Steel Casting), 1956, which consists of the transactions of the First All-Union Conference on Continuous Steel Casting, held October 17-19, 1955. It contains 24 papers and several smaller presentations.

Kinetics applied to metallography is the subject of the late Prof. S. A. Kazeev's study entitled *Kinetika v prilozhenii k metallovedeniiu*, 1956. This posthumous publication deals with the problems of applying the general theory of chemical kinetics and thermodynamics to research in transmutation processes in metals and metal alloys. The Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR brought out a work by M. P. Braun on the nature of the cross-sectional view of overheated steel, *Priroda izloma peregretoi stali*, Kiev, 1954.

A. G. Kasatkin's *Osnovnye protsessy i apparaty khimicheskoi tekhnologii* (Basic Processes and Equipment in Chemical Technology), 1955, is in its sixth edition. This comprehensive manual for students of chemical technological institutes of higher learning is also of interest to engineering personnel of the chemical industry. Prof. I. B. Rapoport's *Iskusstvennoe zhidkoe toplivo* (Synthetic Liquid Fuel), 1955, is the second, revised and expanded edition of a university text dealing with the principles of chemistry and technology of synthetic liquid fuels. Among numerous accessions on the subject of mining are the following: A. A. Vopilkin's textbook for technical schools, *Razrabotka mestorozhde-*

nii nerudnykh iskopaemykh (Exploitation of Non-Metallic Mineral Deposits), Kharkov, 1955; and *Razrabotka mestorozhdenii poleznykh, iskopaemykh* (Exploitation of Mineral Deposits), third edition, revised and expanded, 1956, by L. D. Sheviakov.

Interpretatsiia rezul'tatov geofizicheskikh issledovanií razrezov skvazhin (Interpretation of the Results of Geophysical Research of Well Cross-Sections), 1955, by V. N. Dakhnov, is a comprehensive work for the use of advanced students and can also serve as a manual for engineers who have specialized in geology and geophysics. *Organizatsiia i planirovanie geologo-razvedochnykh rabot* (Organization and Planning of Geological Prospecting), 1956, by A. N. Bakhchisaraitsev, was written for the use of students of geological-prospecting technical schools.

An important and comprehensive handbook on materials and equipment used in the coal industry, *Materialy i oborudovanie, primeniaemye v ugol'noi promyshlennosti*, 1955, was compiled by an editorial group headed by A. M. Lalaïants. Only the first volume which is in two parts and deals with materials, has been received. Volume 2, consists of three parts, will be devoted to equipment.

Mekhanizatsiia i organizatsiia provedeniia podgotovitel'nykh vyrobotok (Mechanization and Organization of Preparatory Mining Operations), 1956, by M. I. Dorokhov and K. I. Ivanov, is a manual for mining personnel.

In the field of railroad engineering, the Library acquired among other works V. A. Rakov and P. K. Ponomarenko's *Elektrovoz* (Electric Locomotive), in its fifth revised edition, 1956. This comprehensive book was written for the use of electric locomotive engineers and their assistants. A. M. Babichkov and V. F. Egorchenko have issued a third edition, expanded, of their *Tiaga poezdov*, 1955, which was writ-

ten as a manual for students of railroad transportation institutes who are studying steam, electric, and diesel traction. *Elektricheskie skhemy elektrozovov i ukhod za apparaturoi* (Electrical Circuits of Electric Locomotives and Maintenance of Equipment), 1955, was prepared by V. K. Kalinin, K. A. Mironov, I. V. Vitevskii, and others. Electric locomotives operating on single phase current of commercial

frequency are discussed in *Elektrovozy odnofaznogo toka promyshlennoi chastoty*, 1956, which consists of a collection of 10 articles translated into Russian from Western publications and edited by L. M. Trakhtman for the use of students of technical schools and engineering personnel of railroad stations and divisions.

JAMES J. VULFSON

Air Information Division

Slavica: Other Slavic Countries¹

A REPORT on the acquisitions from East Central Europe having appeared in this *Journal* as recently as last August, the writer of this survey had some doubts as to whether the material received in the intervening time was noteworthy enough to warrant being reviewed. A cursory examination of the publications that have arrived in recent months not only allayed such an apprehension but revealed an embarrassment of riches. Consequently, it became desirable to divide the report into two sections, the one presented here and another to appear later this year which is intended to cover publications on Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Albania.

It is only understandable that the recent events in East Central Europe have in no small measure stirred interest in that area and have intensified the quest for information on its manifold problems. An index of this trend is the multitude of new books and articles in the field and the steady expansion of East European learning in this country and abroad. According to a survey of *Area Study Programs in American Universities*, released by the Department of State's Office of Intelligence Research in 1956, 13 universities and colleges are offering integrated training and research programs on Eastern Europe and 19 on the USSR, not to speak of separate courses on this area which are taught at various other schools.

¹ The writer of this article is indebted to Dr. Janina Wojcicka of the Slavic and Central European Division for research assistance she contributed to it.

Among the vast number of publications which came into being last year only a cross section can be described here. Indicative of the dynamic growth of East European research in Canada are two publications started in 1956. Volume 1 of *Canadian Slavonic Papers*, issued by the University of Toronto Press, is the first of a series of studies through which the Canadian Association of Slavists seeks "to promote Slavic studies and to offer a practical way by which these studies may be known in Canada and elsewhere." The editorial committee is composed of G. S. N. Luckyj and L. I. Strakhovsky, both of the University of Toronto, and W. J. Rose of the University of British Columbia. The first volume features contributions by well-known scholars in Canada and the United States. The Department of Slavic Studies of the University of Montreal inaugurated last spring a bilingual quarterly, *Études Slaves et Est-Européennes. Slavic and East European Studies*, with a focus on East European intellectual history and contemporary cultural developments, which are treated in articles such as "Les Slaves et l'Occident," "Slovak Literature Under the Soviet Impact," and "The Study of Polish in the United States."

Another valuable addition to East European periodical literature is the semiannual *Osteuropa-Wirtschaft*, which, together with its elder companions, *Osteuropa* and *Osteuropa-Recht*, is sponsored by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde in Stuttgart. Judging from the wealth of information presented in the first issue of this journal—to the knowledge of this re-

porter the only one in a West European language to specialize in the economic affairs of the entire Soviet-controlled orbit—it promises to become an indispensable tool for the study of the economic structure of East Europe. Another newcomer, the bimonthly *Slavische Rundschau*, issued under the aegis of the Slavisches Institut in Munich, had not yet reached the Library when this report was written. Prof. Fritz Valjavec, Director of the Südost-Institut in Munich, completed the first section of *Südosteuropa-Bibliographie* (Munich, 1956), consisting of three selective bibliographies on Slovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria and containing monographic literature and articles originated in or written about these countries between 1945 and 1950 in branches of knowledge other than science and technology. A continuation for the same period is scheduled to deal with publications relating to the entire South and East European area, and with Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. A separate volume will extend the bibliographical coverage on all these countries to the period 1951–56, and beginning with 1957 an annual bibliography on this area—including Greece—is planned.

The third volume of *Forschungen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte* (1956), edited by Horst Jablonowski and Werner Philipp as part of the *Historische Veröffentlichungen* series under the aegis of the Freie Universität in Berlin, carried a 183-page bibliography by Igor Smolitsch and Matthias Bernath of Soviet writings on East and Southeast Europe printed between 1939 and 1952. As previously reported,² an analogous bibliography of the pertinent German literature appeared in the first volume (1954). In the forthcoming fourth volume Angelo Tamborra is to extend the coverage to Italian writings on the subject. Again during the period under purview, several important contribu-

tions to Slavic intellectual history, a few of which will be referred to in subsequent sections, were published at The Hague in the *Slavistic Printings and Reprintings* series, which is edited by Cornelis H. Van Schooneveld of Leiden University.

In this country the first volume of *Indiana Slavic Studies*, produced under the auspices of the expanding Department of Slavic Studies of Indiana University, made its debut last year. *The Slavs, Their Early History and Civilization* (Boston, 1956), a work of scholarly excellence by Francis Dvornik of Harvard University, "is intended to be a handbook on early Slavic history and civilization." *Slavic Folklore* (Philadelphia, 1956), a symposium of 11 contributions by specialists, which was edited by Albert Bates Lord of Harvard University in the *Bibliographical and Special Series* of the American Folklore Society, offers to students of that field a variety of information—from "Harvest Festivals Among Czechs and Slovaks in America" to "Some Social Aspects of Bulgarian Folk Songs." Two recent books are representative of publications concerned with the investigation of the contemporary scene. *The Fate of East Central Europe*, published by the University of Notre Dame Press in 1956, is a symposium edited by Stephen D. Kertesz which inquires into the critical issue of United States policy toward that part of Europe; and *National Communism and Popular Revolt in Eastern Europe* (New York, 1956) presents a selection of translated Party and Government documents pertaining to the events in Hungary and Poland between February and November 1956. These materials were prepared for publication and provided with a connecting text by Paul E. Zinner of Columbia University.

Czechoslovakia

In 1956, after 8 years of Communist rule in Czechoslovakia, the Statistical Office in

² *QJCA*, XII (February 1955), 82.

Prague released for the first time—at least for dissemination abroad—detailed statistical data on Czechoslovakia's economy, population, and cultural activities. This information, including comparative figures for 1937, 1948, and 1953–56, is contained in a new journal, *Statistické zprávy* (Statistical News), of which only the first of the two issues announced for 1956 was received. Hereafter this publication is to appear as a quarterly. Data of interest in the cultural sphere would seem to indicate that in 1955 there were 14,405 libraries with about 15,500,000 books and over 1,500,000 readers; also, a total of 4,399 books and 2,366 periodicals were reportedly published in that year. A comparison of these figures of output with the quantitative volume of receipts by the Library reveals that almost every third book and every fourth periodical printed in Czechoslovakia came to it through purchase or exchange.

A footnote on the occupational hazard of frustrating transiency which haunts compilers of bibliographies and reference works is provided by Dr. Prokop Toman, principal author of the standard biographical dictionary of Czechoslovak artists³ and of a 2,963-entry supplement, *Dodatky ke slovníku československých výtvarných umělců*, published in 1955. In the introduction to this supplement the author comments in a vein of serene resignation that "having pronounced it [the third edition of the dictionary, completed in 1950] as definitive, now only four years later the supplement, jointly prepared with my son, is going to press. I can say with pride that three generations of my family worked on the dictionary . . . the second generation now bids farewell to the readers and users of the dictionary—leaving the 'next final word' to the third."

For some time past the absence of adequate and up-to-date Czech-English and

English-Czech dictionaries has been acutely felt by those concerned with Czech-language materials. Some interesting publishing developments in this direction can be reported. First, there has become available a new English-Czech dictionary of commercial terminology, *Anglicko-český obchodní slovník* (1955), by Dušan Závada. Sponsored by the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce, this dictionary, the result of two years of intensive compilatory work, aims to provide a timely aid for those concerned with foreign trade, and it is to be followed shortly by a Czech-English part. Announced for publication, though not yet received, is the 519-page first volume of a general English-Czech dictionary, *Česko-anglický slovník* (1956), compiled by Antonín Osička under the sponsorship of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. A second volume—in reversed language arrangement—is scheduled for release this year, along with the first of a planned three-volume English-Czech technical dictionary (*Velký anglicko-český technický slovník*), compiled by Otakar Pekárek. Already available is a German-Czech and Czech-German dictionary of mechanical technology, *Německo-český a česko-německý slovník z mechanické technologie* (1956), prepared by František Soukup on the basis of an extensive study of contemporary German technical terminology, which, according to the compiler, had not been utilized for any other foreign-language dictionary of that type. Other spelling and terminological dictionaries comprise *Český slovník pravopisný a tvaroslovný* (3d ed., 1955), by Karel Adam; *Banický terminologický slovník* (Bratislava, 1955) and *Terminologia vodného hospodárstva* (Bratislava, 1953–54), a two-volume Slovak terminological dictionary of mining and water-resources utilization, both sponsored by the Slovak Academy of Sciences; and *Slovenská botanická nomenklatura* (Bratislava, 1954),

³ *QJCA*, XIII (August 1956), 265.

on Slovak nomenclature in botany, by Ján M. Novacký. As in other East Central European countries, efforts are under way in Czechoslovakia to bring recorded knowledge into step with current thinking and policies. According to Czech press news, a new three-volume general encyclopedia, *Naučný lidový slovník*, is being compiled under the direction of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

Long before the smaller Slavic nations won national independence and statehood, translations of Slavic original works into cognate Slavic languages were important media of Slavic cultural intercourse. More systematic attempts at surveying such translations bibliographically were undertaken, for instance, between 1884 and 1889 by Eduard Jelinek's listing of Czech Polonica in the bulletin of the Craców Academy of Sciences, and shortly afterwards by a similar compilation of Czech Yugoslavica in the journal of the Serbian Academy of Sciences in Novi Sad. An interesting recent venture aiming at a comprehensive documentation of Slavica translated into Czech and printed in book form or in periodicals was conceived originally in 1946 and was subsequently pursued under the direction of Josef Bečka of the Czechoslovak Academy's Slavonic Institute. In 1955 this project produced the first volume of *Slavica v české řeči*, a bibliography of 2,432 Czech translations printed up to 1860 from nine Slavic languages. Likewise, the Polish National Library published under the title *Czechosłowacja* (Warsaw, 1956) a bibliography of Polish-language literature (1946-55) about Czechoslovakia, listing original works and translations into Polish; and the library of Charles University sponsored *Jugoslavie* (1956), an analogous selective listing of Czech materials on Yugoslavia printed since the end of World War II. As in previous years, the current Czech bibliography of books (*České knihy, 1956*)

periodically features special bibliographical supplements, the first of which, *Česká bibliografie v roce 1956*, by Jaroslav Kunc, was devoted to a listing by subjects of Czech bibliographies scheduled for release in 1956. In a discussion of recent Czech bibliographies, one should not omit two 1956 catalogs of Academy publications issued between 1953 and 1955, *Review of Publications* (by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) and *Les publications de l'Académie Slovaque des Sciences* (Bratislava).

Another serviceable reference aid is *Administrativní lexikon obcí republiky Československé 1955*, an administrative gazetteer of Czechoslovakia, published jointly by the Statistical Office and the Ministry of Interior (1955). The main body of this 575-page directory consists of a list of localities according to administrative units (regions and districts). Included are organizational tables of the systems of courts and branch offices of the State Bank, as well as indexes of localities and administrative units. An outline of the principal organs of Czechoslovakia's administrative apparatus, together with a definition of their functions, is presented in *Prehľad československých štátnych orgánov* (Bratislava, 1955), by Juraj Hromada. Under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, František Roubík completed the second volume of *Soupis map českých zemí* (1955), an inventory of over 200 primarily historical maps of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. They comprise general and special maps, the latter charting administrative, political, judicial, ecclesiastical, and manorial jurisdictional units. Two university textbooks epitomize acquisitions in the field of the economic sciences: *Zahraníční obchod ČSR s kapitalistickými krajinami* (1955), by Viliam Černianský, which surveys and provides statistics for Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with "capitalist" countries; and *Nástin hospodářského*

vývoje lidově demokratických zemí a některých kapitalistických států (1955), by K. Demuthová and associates, an outline of the economic development of the countries of the Soviet orbit.

A utilitarian emphasis on technological and scientific training with an attendant contraction of liberal education has become a dominant trait of the technical dynamism prevalent in Communist societies. Books such as *O polytechnickém vyučování* (1955), by F. Zemánek, which deals with the training of skilled manpower, will command the attention of the growing ranks of students of East Europe who tend to attribute to the success or failure of the educational system a crucial significance for the future of that area. In this context it is also appropriate to mention Josef Cach's *Dějiny české pedagogiky* (1956), the first volume of an outline history of education in the western part of Czechoslovakia viewed through Marxist eyes. *Čteme a studujeme*, a monthly selective bibliography sponsored by the University Library in Prague, devoted its October 1956 issue to a bibliographical listing of Czechoslovak literature on theoretical and practical library matters, compiled by Marie L. Černá. *Propagace knihy* (1955), by Jaroslav Kuna and associates, besides presenting several chapters on book publishing and the book trade in Czechoslovakia is devoted to a discussion of the "propagation" of the book—defined as "getting the right literature at the right time to the right place"—in accordance with the Party's directives, which consider the "systematical and purposeful" dissemination of books as "one of the important means of solidifying ideological work . . ."

There is no dearth of publications on a variety of phases and aspects of Czech and Slovak history. *Staré Město; velkomoravské pohřebiště "Na Valách"* (1955), by Vilém Hrubý, is a study, sponsored by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and

concerned with the description and analysis of recent archaeological finds at the ancient burial grounds of "Na Valách," which opens new vistas on the understanding of the political and cultural history of the Great Moravian Empire in the ninth and tenth centuries. The textual part is copiously interspersed with illustrations, including over 100 full-page photographs with captions in Czech, Russian, and German. Frederick G. Heymann undertook the meritorious task of placing at the disposal of Western historical scholarship an excellent biography, *John Žižka and the Hussite Revolution* (Princeton, 1955), which centers on the great warrior and spiritual leader who because of his military genius and religious fervor has sometimes been likened to Cromwell. Students of Bohemia's rich intellectual and religious history may be interested to learn from a recent Czech press announcement that a long-range project is reported in progress—to be concluded by 1970—involving the issuance of a 32-volume edition of the collected works of J. A. Comenius. To be included are some heretofore unpublished works and Czech translations of the originals.

In past years the Slavonic Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been very active in promoting the publication of extensive histories of various East European countries. The most recent is the first of a prospective three-volume history of Czechoslovakia, edited under the direction of G. E. Sanchuk and Petr N. Tretjakov as *Istoriia Chekhoslovakii* (Moscow, 1956). This solicitude for expounding the Soviet version of East European history is, of course, not disinterested. In the preface one finds diatribes against T. G. Masaryk as a historian who "played a particularly reactionary role," and profuse eulogy for Klement Gottwald, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Zdeněk Nejedlý as the paragons of Czechoslovak historical scholarship. In a sub-

stantial number of books on more recent history, paucity of documentation is matched only by inconclusiveness of argument. Among them is, for instance, *O československé zahraniční politice 1918–1939* (1956), a symposium edited by Vladimír Sojak, which views Czechoslovak foreign policy in terms of the proposition that Masaryk and Beneš were the willing tools either of domestic or foreign "reactionary capitalists." *Za svobodu českého a slovenského národa* (1956), by the Institute for the History of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, is a collection of documents on the underground activities of the Czechoslovak Communist Party between 1938 and 1945, which demonstrate that the Party's determined resistance against the Nazi occupation was linked with a long-range plan for a Soviet-controlled Czechoslovakia after World War II.

Students of the strategy and tactics of world Communism in general and of East European Communism in particular may find some pertinent data in *Historický atlas revolučního hnutí* (1956), a detailed four-part atlas with extensive textual comment, compiled by several cartographers under the direction of F. D. Pora. Representative of diverse printed inventories of Czechoslovak archival depositories which have become available in the postwar period is *Archiv hlavního města Prahy* (1955), a guide to the impressive collections of the Prague City Archives, compiled under the direction of Václav Hlavsa. Efforts to strengthen some of the Library's retrospective archival materials resulted in the acquisition of sets of serials such as *Zprávy zemského archivu království českého* and *Časopis archivní školy*. Finally, *Slovanské historické studie*, a journal of Slavonic history sponsored by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, was also added to the collections.

Passing to the subject of linguistics, mention should be made of *Bibliografie české*

linguistiky za léta 1945–1950 (1955), compiled by Zdeněk Tyl under the auspices of the Czechoslovak Language Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. This well-indexed and well-annotated bibliography, a continuation of a similar compilation which appeared last in 1937, lists in 360 pages monographs and articles on general, Indo-European, Slavic, and Czech linguistics published between 1945 and 1950 primarily by Czech and Slovak philologists. Entries are arranged chronologically under topical headings, and a supplement gives literature about the Czech language by foreign authors. A Slovak companion volume to this bibliography was published in Bratislava in 1950 by Vincent Blamar.⁴ Under the editorship of Bohuslav Hála, the aforementioned Institute also initiated in 1955 its *Výslovnost spisovné češtiny* series, the first volume of which deals with principles and rules of Czech pronunciation. Karel Horálek, a leading Czech linguist, wrote *Úvod do studia slovanských jazyků* (1955), an introduction to the study of Slavic languages for use as a college textbook. For each Slavic language a separate bibliographical section of pertinent linguistic materials is appended; however, conspicuously missing are linguistic writings which were banned by Stalin as ideological aberrations. An up-to-date grammar of the Slovak language, the first edition of which was out of print two months after publication, has become available in the revised and enlarged second edition of *Slovenská gramatika* (Martin, 1955), by Eugen Pauliny and associates. This grammar embodies the new rules of Slovak orthography.

Czechoslovak literature still being under the stifling sway of "socialist realism," this reporter has been at a loss to detect among the contemporary literary production of

⁴ *Bibliografia jazykovedy na Slovensku v rokoch 1939–1947*.

belles-lettres and poetry any work of note and distinction. There are, however, some biographical studies and works of literary criticism which do deserve brief mention. *Život Jana Nerudy*, a multivolume series of correspondence, documents, and memorabilia pertaining to the life and works of Jan Neruda, master raconteur, poet, and playwright in his own right, was started in 1951 under the editorship of Miloslav Novotný and had reached the fourth volume in 1956. Similarly, the late Albert Pražák arranged for publication *Vrchlický v dopisech* (1955), a presentation of the farflung correspondence of a famed poet. A collection of literary essays and profiles of Slovak and Czech writers is *Literárne štúdie a portréty* (Bratislava, 1955), by Milan Pišut. Of a similar genre is *Bezruč, Toman, Gellner, Štármek* (1955), by František Buriánek, a litterateur known to favor doctrinal orthodoxy in literature. He bestows on these four poets the approbation of acceptability on account of their "realism" and "progressiveness" which, in his opinion, offset their occasional "sins" of idealistic and romantic tendencies. From the pen of the same author is a survey of Czech literature from the 1890's to 1945, *Česká literatura od let 90. XIX. století do r. 1945* (2d ed., 1955). Insight into the life and the work of L'udovít V. Rizner, bibliophile and author of the standard Slovak bibliography of printed works to 1900, is offered in his published diary, *Denník L'udovíta V. Riznera* (Bratislava, 1955), which was edited by Marie L. Črná.

The active publishing program of the Bratislava University Library is reflected in several bibliographies, such as: *Štúrovské tlače Univerzitnej knižnice v Bratislave* (1956), a bibliography of the library's collections of writings by L'udovít V. Štúr and several contemporary Slovak poets and writers who followed his literary leadership; and a bibliography of Slovak litera-

ture on the Polish poet Mickiewicz, *Slovenské Mickiewicziana* (1955). In the *Sklizeň svobodné tvorby* series, the Czechoslovak Cultural Council Abroad in Stockholm sponsored quite a number of pieces of prose and poetry by promising Czech emigré writers, including a biographical portrait, *Karel Havlíček Borovský* (Lund, 1956), by Adolf Mokřý.

This organization has also encouraged an interesting venture of cultural exchange between Czechoslovak and Estonian emigré poets: *Zahrada v zemi nikoho* (Stockholm, 1955), edited by Peeter Arumaa and Robert Vlach, is an anthology of poems originally written in Czech or Estonian, with simultaneous versified translations into the other language. *Lužičtí Srbové a jejich písemnictví* (1955) was written by Antonín Frinta, since 1945 professor of Sorbian language and literature at Charles University. He is successor to the chair previously held by the outstanding expert on Sorbian culture, Dr. Josef Páta (who was executed by the Nazis in 1942). Frinta's account of the cultural history of the Sorbs is a valuable addition to the existing literature in the field, which besides the writings by Josef Páta has been most prominently represented by Józef Gołębek (*Literatura serbsko-lužycka*, Katowice, 1938) and the Sorbian author Rudolf Jenč.⁵

Last but not least, a few examples should be given of publications in the arts. There is an album of fine photographs entitled *Pravěké umění* (1956) which, based on recent excavations, pictures the history of artistic expression by the inhabitants of Moravia from the dawn of history to the ninth century. The text was prepared by Josef Poulík and the pictorial part by the Forman Brothers. Finally, the January 1956 issue of the previously mentioned journal, *Čteme a studujeme*, features "Soupis české literatury o výtvarném umění

⁵ *QJCA*, XIII (August 1956), 262.

1945-1954," a 179-page bibliography of Czech postwar literature on the fine arts, prepared by Josef Bleha.

Poland

The intellectuals' discontent with the stranglehold of the Party on creative activities, for long in a state of ferment, reached a climax in the wake of the dramatic political events of last October. At the seventh Congress of the Polish Writers' Union, held in Warsaw at the close of last year, speakers aired their grievances, demanded, according to Polish official broadcasts, free dissemination of foreign literature, and derided "socialist realism," the official Communist art prescription, as a "beet and tractor literature." On this occasion Mieczysław Jastrun, a poet and literary critic who hitherto had not been known as a militant adversary of the Party line, gave this commentary on the plight of intellectual life in the past years: ⁶

We have to give back words their original meaning . . . In the recent past the word "freedom" stood for slavery, sovereignty for dependence, righteousness for baseness. Totalitarianism falsifies the language regardless of the form in which it appears . . .

The problem is to achieve something more than freedom of speech. The problem is to return dignity to the writer . . . Until today it was impossible to distinguish . . . the words of a writer from those of the government. This, of necessity, must lead to severe censorship. Not so long ago, the censors suppressed not only things which could actually be read in a literary work, but also things which were not there at all. Such censorship took the form of suppressing certain words till they became forgotten, or

⁶ The text of this address appeared in the Warsaw journal, *Po prostu* (December 9, 1956) and the translation quoted here is taken from the January 1957 issue of the *Central European Newsletter*, published since 1956 in New York (1775 Broadway, Room 429, New York 19, New York). This monthly bulletin offers translations of newsworthy press and radio statements from Czechoslovakia and Poland, along with editorial comment.

passing in silence over certain matters. . . .

One can still meet today, also among writers, people who do not believe in the importance of this struggle for truth and freedom of speech. They are terrified by the rumbling of tanks . . . and by the rivalry of the great imperialistic powers . . . they say, it is not worth while.

But I reply: . . . It is worth while because justice must triumph in the end, even if its victory were as short as that of a human life—it is worth while to live for such a moment.

In announcing a forthcoming decree which is to abolish special collections of prohibited books in Polish libraries, the Warsaw newspaper *Express Wieczorny* (January 7, 1957), in an article on the return of prohibited books to library shelves, revealed some interesting details of past techniques of censorship in Polish libraries. Thus, it transpires that since the Communist advent to power many thousands of prohibited books were as a rule ground into pulp; only in some larger libraries were they kept in segregated places, unrecorded in public catalogs. A master list of about 2,500 proscribed books, drawn up in 1951, was constantly enlarged by supplements, and it was not exceptional for individual items to disappear from catalogs and shelves because word filtered down from above that some official did not care for a certain book or because a librarian's censorial zest declared a book unsuitable for the reader—a fate which was reportedly suffered by all scout songbooks. Among the purged authors were, for instance, Plato and St. Augustine.

Passing to the survey of specific publications, it is perhaps appropriate to introduce this part with descriptions of a few bibliographies. There is the second and considerably enlarged edition of *Bibliografia bibliografij polskich* (Wroclaw, 1956), a standard bibliography of Polish bibliographies, by Wiktor Hahn, first published in 1921. This volume covers on a selective basis Poland's bibliographical production up to 1950 in three main sections, bibliog-

raphy of bibliographies, general bibliographies, and special bibliographies, the latter being organized under 25 subject headings.

The Bibliographical Institute of the National Library in Warsaw, under the editorship of Henryk Sawoniak, published in 1956 the fifth annual cumulation of *Bibliografia bibliografii i nauki o książce*, which lists in six broad subject classes monographic and "hidden" bibliographies published in Poland in 1950-51 on the knowledge and production of books and on library affairs. Poland has a remarkable tradition of bookmaking, and it is to the history and present status of diverse phases of this craft, such as papermaking, printing, illustrating, and binding, that *Zarys techniki wydawniczej* (1955), by Mieczysław Kafel, addresses itself. This textbook for students of journalism puts particular emphasis on current publishing in Poland from the administrative, legal, and political points of view. The National Library in Warsaw sponsored the publication of the fourth volume of its catalog of nineteenth- and twentieth-century manuscripts *Katalog rękopisów Biblioteki Narodowej* (1955), of which the preceding three volumes came out between 1929 and 1938. Since 1951 the National Library has also been responsible for the publication of a continuous catalog of microfilms of manuscripts, incunabula, and rare books in Polish research libraries (*Katalog mikrofilmów*), the latest volume of which lists microfilms completed between 1950 and 1955. Close to 350 incunabula of the Ossoliński Institute in Wrocław which have withstood the ravages of World War II are inventoried in *Katalog inkunabulów biblioteki Zakładu im. Ossolińskich we Wrocławiu*, compiled by Alodia Kawecka-Gryczowa on the basis of materials which the renowned Polish historian Kazimierz Piekarski began to collect in the early 1920's as a young librarian of the Ossoliński Foundation, then located at Lwów. In-

cluded in this precious collection are very early works of the art of printing in Poland, produced by the reputed Caspar Straube and Swiboldus Fiol printing shops in Cracow in the last quarter of the fifteenth century, and incunabula demonstrating the infancy of printing in other European countries.

In the lexicographic domain a number of interesting developments can be reported. With the cooperation of prominent Polish scholars in exile, such as Professors Oskar Halecki of Fordham University, Wiktor Weintraub of Harvard, and Bogdan Zaborski of McGill University, Henryk Paszkiewicz directed the compilation of a two-volume work, *Polska i jej dorobek dziejowy w ciągu tysiąca lat istnienia* (London, 1956), tracing a millennium of Polish history. Each volume is to appear in six fascicles, the first two of which were received. In this country the first volume (letters "A" and "B") of a *Polish American Encyclopedia* (Buffalo, 1954) has become available. Prepared by an editorial committee headed by the Reverends Francis Bolek and Ladislaus J. Siekaniec, it aims at presenting "the contributions of Polish Americans or Americans of Polish descent to all phases of life in the United States of America." According to press reports two major encyclopedic undertakings are under way in Poland: the Catholic University in Lublin is readying for publication this year the first volume of *Encyklopedia katolicka* (Catholic Encyclopedia), which is to consist ultimately of twenty 1,000-page volumes; and the Polish State Scientific Publishing House announces the forthcoming initiation of an encyclopedia on contemporary Poland to be released in installments of 64 pages. When completed, these lexicons will provide useful sources of information on Polish life the world over.

In the period under review a more liberal export policy was reflected in the rela-

tively large volume of reference materials which, in marked contrast with previous years, reached the Library's shelves. In Poland, as well as in various other countries of East Europe, the publication of general statistical data ceased almost concurrently with the Communist seizure of power. The withholding of information of this type which, in considerably more comprehensive form, is accessible in this country to everybody willing to buy the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, inadvertently produced the result of a domestic informational blackout and confusion which finally forced a relaxation of these practices. A case in point is the resumption of the publication by the Main Statistical Office of the statistical yearbook *Rocznik statystyczny*, 1955 which, when released in 1956 after seven years' dormancy, caused considerable commotion and discussion in the Polish press. It presents statistical information under three broad categories—physical geography, economy, and culture—and is supported by a wealth of tables, charts, and maps. A demographic study primarily concerned with changes in the distribution and composition of Poland's population between 1946 and 1950, *Zmiany w rozmieszczeniu i strukturze ludności Polski Ludowej w latach 1946 do 1950* (1955), was compiled by Mirosława Litterer under the aegis of the Geographical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences. In 1956 the Academy's Center of Bibliographical and Scientific Documentation began to issue *Polska bibliografia analityczna; geografia*, a quarterly journal devoted to abstracting selected items from current Polish geographical literature, which are classed under 12 subject headings ranging from the history of geography to regional geography. English translations of title entries are provided, and the editors announced that readers may apply to the Center for originals, translations, microfilms and pho-

tocopies of any publication abstracted in the journal.⁷

Other items of reference value are represented by a 272-page detailed geographical directory of Warsaw, *Spis ulic, placów . . .*, issued in Warsaw in 1955 by the Post Office Department, and a bibliography of books and articles published between 1945 and 1951 on the geography of Poland, *Bibliografia geografii polskiej, 1945-1951* (1956), prepared by Stanisław Leszczycki. A similar list of writings on Polish ethnography during the decade following World War II was edited by Halina Bittner in a preliminary bibliography under the title *Materiały do bibliografii etnografii polskiej, 1945-1955* (Wrocław, 1955). *Contemporary Poland: Society, Politics, Economy* (1955) is a serviceable regional survey which was prepared by Alicja Iwańska and collaborators in the Division of the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago under contract with the Human Relations Area Files, Inc., New Haven, Conn. This monograph aims at presenting "a balanced account of the contemporary social, economic and political situation in Poland and to trace the development of present-day institutions to their main historical antecedents." Principles of the theory of location of industrial establishments, as well as their practical application to conditions in Poland, are discussed and illustrated by maps in *Wstęp do teorii rozmieszczenia sił wytwórczych* (1956), by Kazimierz Secomski.

In their drive for industrialization, Polish economic planners have assigned a key role to the development of Nowa Huta, a new metallurgical center adjacent to the ancient city of Cracow. *Kronika Nowej Huty* (Cracow, 1955), edited by Tadeusz Gołaszewski, purports to be a chronicle of

⁷ The address is: Polish Academy of Sciences, Center of Bibliographical and Scientific Documentation, Warszawa (Warsaw), Pałac Staszica, Nowy Świat 72.

that industrial city from its pioneering days in 1947 up to 1954. The abandon with which this volume eulogizes the new city's elaborate living and cultural facilities, the worker's enthusiasm and the Party's preoccupation with the general welfare strangely contrasts with the mood that was captured by the poet, Adam Ważyk, in his now-famed "Poem for Adults":

There are people overworked,
There are people from Nowa Huta
Who never have been to a theater,
There are Polish apples which
Polish children cannot reach . . .

This poem originally appeared in *Nowa kultura*, the organ of Polish writers, which along with the student magazine, *Po prostu*, and several other serials available on the Library's shelves, have become in the last years prominent forums of intellectual dissent and serve as important sources of information for the understanding of the complex undercurrents of present Polish politics.

The social, cultural, and religious activities of the principal centers of settlement of Poles outside the frontiers of their country of origin are surveyed in *Polonia zagraniczna, 1929-1954* (London, 1955), an instructive book which appeared on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the World Union of Poles Abroad. *Polish Immigrants in Britain* (The Hague, 1956), by Jerzy Zubrzycki, is a revealing sociological analysis of the adjustment of Polish immigrants in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

In the field of history two important bibliographies should not go unmentioned. One is a 1956 photo-offset edition of *Bibliografia historii polskiej*, the three-volume authoritative bibliography of monographic and periodical literature on Polish history and related disciplines down to 1815. This was first published by Ludwik Finkel in 1891 and was out of print for a good many years, except for the first

volume (1937) of a contemplated but never completed second edition. The second is *Bibliografia historii polskiej za lata 1950-1951*, a continuing bibliography of current Polish history, originated by the Polish Historical Society but since 1952 sponsored by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and recently released in its third issue (Cracow, 1955). The first volume of *Bibliografia filozofii polskiej*, (1955), covering the period 1750-1830, sponsored by the Committee of Philosophy of the Polish Academy of Sciences, is the first of four scheduled bibliographical volumes on Polish philosophical thought from the fourteenth century to the present.

The tenth International Congress of the Historical Sciences, held in Rome in 1955, occasioned the issuance by the Polish Academy of Sciences of a 402-page symposium, *La Pologne au X^e Congrès International des Sciences Historiques à Rome* (Warsaw, 1955), containing 14 papers on diverse topics and periods which were delivered at or submitted to the Congress by contemporary Polish historians. The volume includes an introductory chapter by Kazimierz Tymieniecki and a report on organizational, research, and publishing developments in the domain of historical sciences in Poland between 1945 and 1955. Polish historians in exile presented the Congress with a separate collection of papers published by the Polish Historical Society Abroad under the title *Antemurale*.

It goes without saying that the movement toward political and intellectual liberation from domination by the Soviet Union could not fail to have profound reverberations in the realm of historical thinking. As recently as 1955 the Polish theorist of Stalinism, Adam Schaff, wrote a book on the objective character of historical laws, in which he lavished praise on Stalin as one of the foursome of Communist super-historians—whose other ranking members are, of course, Marx, Engels,

and Lenin—who allegedly devised the scientific tools for the infallible understanding of past history and the piercing of the future. In recent months Polish historians, too, have appreciably recoiled from positions of Stalinist mysticism. Thus, on the occasion of a Congress of the Polish Historical Society, which was held in Warsaw in the critical weeks of last October, Henryk Altman, Director of the State Archives, reportedly subjected the state of historical sciences in Poland to a searching and sober reappraisal, declaring “. . . the atmosphere which prevailed during the era of Stalinism restricted the liberty of scientific research generally, and of historical research in particular, led to many distortions, restricted the development of historical study . . . [and fostered a spirit of] expediency, the habit of ignoring or of adapting historical facts to definite political tendencies and even historical falsehoods. . . . Historians are breathing more freely in the present new era. They think that the process of democratization which is going on vigorously, creates a favorable climate for the elimination of the distortions of the past era and for a broad development of genuine scientific research and into the history of the most recent past. . . .” There is little reason to disagree with this diagnosis and cure, yet one cannot help wondering which of the official findings of yesterday’s “objective laws of history” are still in vogue and which ones have been discarded as obsolete absurdities of Stalinism.⁸

⁸ This question is particularly pertinent with regard to official Stalinist versions of Polish history, such as the prospective three-volume edition of *Istoriia Pol'shi*, sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and recently released in its second volume; and *Historia Polski*, its Polish pendant which was mentioned in last year's report on *Slavica (Exclusive of the USSR)* but had not been received then. See *QJCA*, XIV (October 1956), 271.

That Polish-Russian antagonism is not a phenomenon of recent vintage is emphasized by *Polish Politics and the Revolution of November 1830* (London, 1956), by R. F. Leslie, who wrote this book in connection with his work for a Ph. D. thesis at the University of London. A definite need has been filled by the release of the second U. S. edition of a *A History of Poland* (New York, 1956), by the distinguished Polish exile historian, Oskar Halecki. A study of more limited scope though of indisputable timeliness is *Germany's Eastern Neighbours* (London, 1956), written under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Elizabeth Wiskemann, a student of long standing in East European affairs, who argues in favor of the finality of the population transfers and territorial revisions between Germany on the one hand and Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other. As a telling demonstration of the cosmopolitan spirit of scholarship the Paleological Association of Japan dedicated the December 1955 issue of its journal, *Paleologia*, to a Festschrift celebrating the 75th anniversary of Prof. Józef Kostrzewski, dean of Polish archaeologists. The illustrated volume presents a series of learned contributions in West European languages by Professor Kostrzewski's confreres, and his prolific scholarly activities are reflected in a bibliography of 644 items which concludes the special issue.

In recent months the revamping of the Polish official youth organizations has been under way, and reforms of the school system have been initiated, such as making the study of Russian elective rather than mandatory, thus placing it on a par with the West European languages. Textbooks are being revised, particularly those on modern Polish history which had hitherto completely suppressed any mention of the feats of Polish formations fighting with the Western armies or of non-Communist

resistance groups in Poland during World War II. In the light of these developments, the study of Poland's educational system and of its scientific activities gains added significance. These subjects are quite extensively covered by a variety of journals on the Library's shelves as well as by monographs for which the following titles can be cited as examples: *Uniwersytet Łódzki w pierwszym dziesięcioleciu 1945-1954* (Wrocław, 1955), a bibliographical survey of writings of the postwar decade by members of the faculty and student body of the University of Łódź, including a list of dissertations submitted; *The Development of Polish Science, 1945-1955* (1956), by Professors Bogdan Suchodolski and Eugeniusz Olszewski, who discuss the organizational and substantial aspects of Polish scholarship and research; and a booklet, *Students in Poland* (1956?), purporting to give facts and figures on the subject. *Les Archives de la République Populaire de Pologne* (1956), sponsored by the Chief Administration of State Archives, is a description of the staggering losses of Polish archives under the Nazi occupation and the present status of archival repositories and activities in Poland.

The active Bibliographical Institute of the National Library in Warsaw commenced in 1955 an interesting undertaking by preparing an annotated bibliography of Polish *belles lettres* for 1954, *Literatura piękna, 1954*. The late Dr. Manfred Kridl, former Adam Mickiewicz Professor of Polish Studies at Columbia University, is the author of a perceptive study, *A Survey of Polish Literature and Culture* (The Hague, 1956), in which he views literature in its broad sense—poets, playwrights, and novelists, as well as political writers, philosophers, and critics—against the background of cultural currents and trends in Poland. A new selection from modern Polish literature, with an introductory essay and notes by the compiler, Jerzy

Pietrkiewicz, was issued by the University of London in 1956 as *Polish Prose and Verse*. The centenary of Adam Mickiewicz's death gave rise to the idea of tracing the poet's impact on literatures and lovers of great poetry the world over. Professor Waclaw Lednicki of the University of California in Berkeley succeeded admirably in achieving this aim in an illustrated symposium, *Adam Mickiewicz in World Literature* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1956), which presents various papers from the pen of distinguished representatives of the international scholarly community in Slavic literary studies. From Poland comes another commemorative volume of Mickiewicz's selected poetry and prose (1955), edited and provided with an introduction by Stanisław Helsztyński. This book contains selected poetry and prose in existing English-language translations and illustrations of biographical significance. Professor Lednicki also wrote *Bits of Table Talk on Pushkin, Mickiewicz, Goethe, Turgenev, and Sienkiewicz* (The Hague, 1956), a collection of essays in comparative literature. It is fitting to mention in this connection that the past year witnessed the addition to the Library's Mickiewicziana of the very rare complete first edition of the poet's master work, *Pan Tadeusz* (Paris, 1834), consisting of two volumes. Started in 1956, *The Review of the Polish Academy of Sciences*, a new English-language publication devoted to reporting on the developments of Polish learning in the humanities and social sciences, with special emphasis on the activities of the Academy, devoted its April-September issue to the commemoration of Mickiewicz. Articles such as "The Polish Academy of Sciences and Its Research Plans for 1956-1960," by Jan Dembowski, and "The Polish Academy Plans Scientific Research," by Henryk Jabłoński, formed the contents of the first issue.

Like Adam Mickiewicz, Cyprian Norwid, another of Poland's very great poets, sought political refuge in France where he died in poverty in 1883 after a hapless life. He was a man of manifold talents and excelled as a poet, playwright, painter, engraver and sculptor. A new two-volume edition of his poetry, *Poezje*, with an introduction by Mieczysław Jastrun, came out in 1956. Czesław Miłosz, a distinguished present-day poet and novelist, also a Polish expatriate living in France, has found mention in the pages of previous reports on Slavica in this *Journal*. In his latest novel, *Dolina Issy* (translated into French under the title, *Sur les bords de l'Issa* (Paris, 1956) he recreates land and people of his native Lithuania.

To round out this account a few examples of receipts in the arts should be mentioned: *Polnische gegenwärtige Skulptur* (1956), a pictorial album of sculptural and monumental art by Polish artists, representing well-established old-timers such as Ksawery Dunikowski as well as the younger generation; *Korespondencja Fryderyka Chopina* (1955), compiled by Bronisław Sydow, a two-volume collection of Chopin's correspondence including several hitherto unpublished letters; and *Bibliografia polskiego piśmiennictwa muzycznego* (1955), a bibliography of about 1,800 books on Polish music from 1520 to 1954, compiled by Kornel Michałowski.

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1956. 1957. 151 p. Available upon request to the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Digest of Public General Bills and Selected Resolutions with Index. 85th Congress, 1st Session, January 1957. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$10 a session (\$2 additional for foreign mailing).

Economics in Modern Sweden. By Karl-Gustav Landgren. 1957. 117 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1 a copy. This study is intended as a contribution to American understanding of Swedish economic theory and was made possible by a grant from the Svenska Bankföreningen of Stockholm through its president, Tage Wärn. The work is not a formal bibliography but discusses many individual works and concludes with a detailed survey of periodicals and of research institutions working in economic fields.

Image of America—Early Photography, 1839–1900. 1957. 29 p. Free upon request to the Office of the Secretary, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. This multi-lithed catalog of the Library's current exhibition, "Image of America," was prepared by Nelson R. Burr. It lists entries in the exhibition, which was arranged in conjunction with the International Exposition of Photog-

raphy, and notes significant facts about the items. An illustrated, printed catalog of the exhibit is in preparation and will be sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office; persons who wish to be notified when the printed catalog is published should write to the Exhibits Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Library of Congress Classification: Class Q. Science. Fifth edition. 1950. Reprinted 1957. 215 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.75.

A Provisional Bibliography of United States Books Translated into Portuguese. Compiled by the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress. 1957. 182 p. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.40 a copy. This bibliography, no. 2 in the Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, is a provisional attempt at a comprehensive list of translations into Portuguese of American books. It covers years since about 1935. All types of books are included—light fiction, trade manuals, government publications, and children's books, as well as serious works of history, economics, philosophy, religion, and science.

Research and Information on Africa: Continuing Sources. Reprinted 1957. 70 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 45 cents a copy.